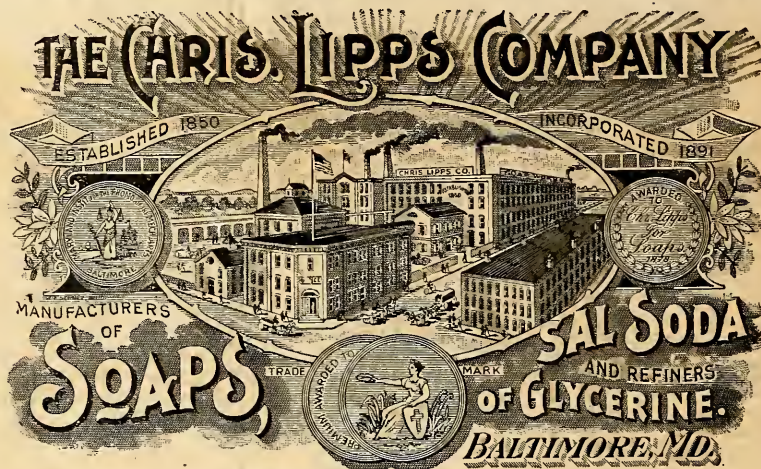




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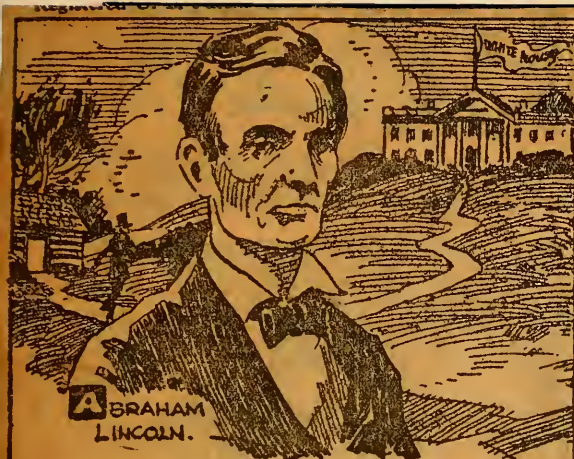
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THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATES HOW AN AMERICAN WITH AMBITION AND HIGH IDEALS CAN RISE FROM THE HUMBLEST CIRCUMSTANCES TO A PLACE OF GREAT HONOR AND USEFULNESS TO HIS COUNTRY.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN WAS BORN ON FEBRUARY 12, 1809, IN A LONELY LOG CABIN IN THE BACKWOODS OF KENTUCKY.



HIS FATHER, THOMAS LINCOLN, WAS A CARPENTER, BUT PREFERRED HUNTING IN THE WOODS TO HIS TRADE OR WORKING HIS SMALL FARM. HIS MOTHER, NANCY LINCOLN, WAS A THRIFTY, ENERGETIC WOMAN WHO WAS HIGHLY RESPECTED BY HER UN-SCHOOLED NEIGHBORS FOR HER ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE.

A BRAHAM LIVED THE SIMPLE LIFE OF A BACKWOODS BOY. AT TEN, HE WAS AN AWKWARD, LANKY LAD, HOMELY AND TALLER THAN HIS PLAYMATES OF THE SAME AGE, FILLED WITH A GREAT LOVE OF NATURE AND A THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

TOMORROW—EARLY LIFE OF LINCOLN (Continued).

BROOKLYN, ANNE ATWATER CO.

MARYLAND



IN 1816 THE LINCOLNS MIGRATED FROM KENTUCKY TO INDIANA WHERE THEY BUILT A HOME IN THE TIMBERLAND. THE NEXT YEAR, DURING AN EPIDEMIC, ABRAHAM'S MOTHER DIED, AND IN 1819 HIS FATHER MARRIED A KENTUCKY WIDOW.



ABRAMHAM'S STEP-MOTHER (SARAH BUSH LINCOLN) WAS A SENSIBLE, KIND WOMAN AND SHE AND THE BOY SOON BECAME FAST FRIENDS. WHEN THOMAS LINCOLN, HIMSELF ILLITERATE, DISAPPROVED OF HIS SON'S LOVE OF BOOKS, HIS SECOND WIFE TOOK THE BOY'S PART AND ENCOURAGED HIM IN HIS STUDIES.



ABRAMHAM WAS OFTEN HIRED OUT TO WORK BY THE DAY FOR NEIGHBORING FARMERS. FOR A DAY'S WORK HE EARNED TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, WHICH WAS PAID TO HIS FATHER.



THE ONLY SCHOOLING THE BOY LINCOLN RECEIVED WAS A FEW LESSONS WHENEVER A TRAVELING SCHOOLMASTER CHANCED TO STAY FOR A SHORT WHILE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.



HIS DESIRE TO LEARN LED THE BOY TO EDUCATE HIMSELF. THE FEW GOOD BOOKS HE COULD OBTAIN HE READ BY THE FIRELIGHT WHEN HIS DAY'S WORK WAS DONE.

TOMORROW—LINCOLN THE RAIL-SPLITTER.

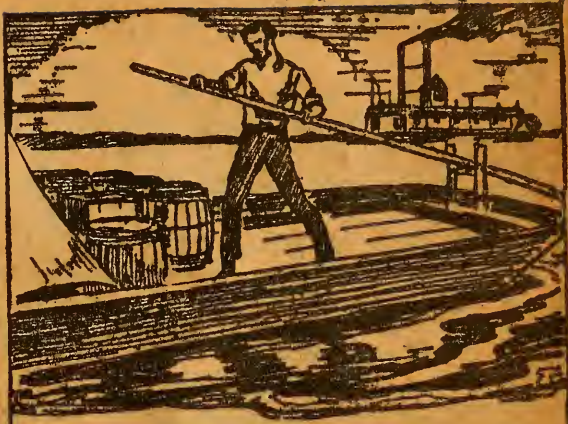
carriages, and miscellaneous supplies.

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IN 1830, WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS TWENTY-ONE, HIS FAMILY MOVED TO ILLINOIS. AFTER THE NEW CABIN WAS COMPLETED, MUCH OF HIS TIME WAS SPENT IN CUTTING TIMBER, CLEARING FIELDS AND SPLITTING RAILS FOR FENCES.



IN THOSE DAYS, PRODUCE OF WESTERN FARMS WAS SHIPPED BY WATER TO NEW ORLEANS. FOR A TIME LINCOLN WORKED AS A RIVERMAN, FLOATING DOWN THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI ON A FLATBOAT LOADED WITH PROVISIONS, AND RETURNING HOME ON A STEAMER.



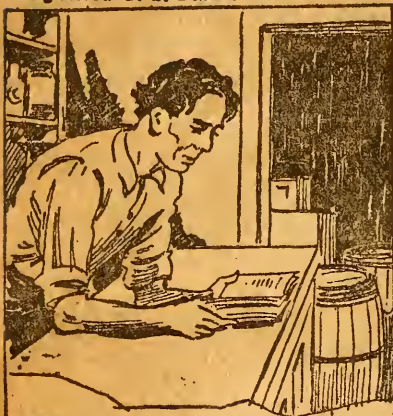
IN 1837, WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS, LINCOLN SAW NEGROES BEING SOLD IN THE SLAVE MARKET AND THE SAD SIGHT MADE HIM A BITTER ENEMY OF SLAVERY.



LATER IN THAT YEAR, HE BEGAN WORKING AS A CLERK IN A GENERAL STORE IN NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS. HERE LINCOLN DISPLAYED HIS HONESTY ON SO MANY OCCASIONS THAT HE WON THE NAME OF "HONEST ABE."



HIS DRY WIT MADE HIM A FAVORITE WITH THE MEN OF THE TOWN WHO CAME TO EXCHANGE STORIES AND DISCUSS THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE DAY.
TOMORROW—LINCOLN ENTERS POLITICS.



IN 1831, WHILE A CLERK IN THE GENERAL STORE AT NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS, ABRAHAM LINCOLN DECIDED TO BECOME A POLITICIAN AND BEGAN AN EARNEST STUDY OF GRAMMAR IN PREPARATION FOR MAKING PUBLIC SPEECHES.



HIS MANY LOYAL FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS PLEDGED THEIR SUPPORT AND THROUGH THEIR EFFORTS HE WAS NOMINATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.



IN 1832 CAME THE BLACK HAWK WAR, AN INDIAN UPRISING, AND LINCOLN CEASED HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES TO MARCH AWAY AT THE HEAD OF A COMPANY OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.



THOUGH THE CAMPAIGN LASTED THREE MONTHS, LINCOLN SAW NO FIGHTING AND, WHEN IT WAS OVER, RETURNED TO NEW SALEM TO RESUME HIS FIGHT FOR A SEAT IN THE LEGISLATURE.



IN THE ELECTION HE WAS DEFEATED. MEANWHILE, HIS OLD EMPLOYER, THE STORE-KEEPER, HAD FAILED. FORCED TO FIND EMPLOYMENT, LINCOLN RESOLVED TO START A BUSINESS OF HIS OWN.

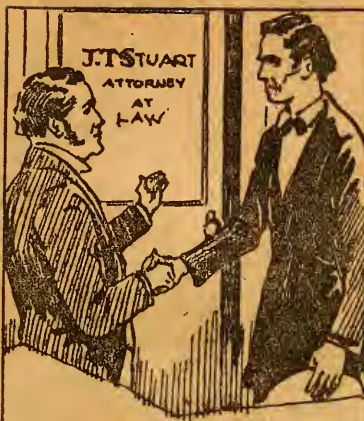


THEY FOUND A YOUNG MAN WHO WAS WILLING TO JOIN HIM IN THE ENTERPRISE. A PARTNERSHIP WAS FORMED, AND SOON THEY WERE THE PROUD PROPRIETORS OF A GENERAL STORE IN NEW SALEM.

TOMORROW—LINCOLN'S STRUGGLES.



ABRAM LINCOLN'S PERSEVERANCE AND YEARS OF STUDY WERE REWARDED IN 1836 WHEN HE WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR AND BECAME A FULL-FLEDGED LAWYER.



THE NEXT YEAR HE MOVED TO SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, WHERE HE BECAME A PARTNER OF J. T. STEWART, AN ATTORNEY OF THAT TOWN.



LINCOLN RODE ABOUT FOLLOWING THE CIRCUIT JUDGE FROM ONE COURT TO ANOTHER, BUILDING UP A PRACTICE AND ADDING TO HIS LEGAL REPUTATION.

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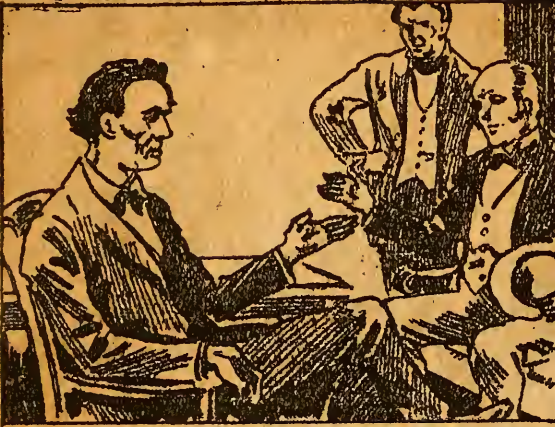
HE WORKED HARD AND ATTRACTED MANY CLIENTS. HOWEVER, HE DID NOT MAKE MUCH MONEY AS HE DID NOT DEMAND LARGE FEES FOR HIS SERVICES AND WOULD ACCEPT NONE IF A CLIENT WERE VERY POOR.



ROMANCE CAME INTO LINCOLN'S LIFE WHEN HE MET A YOUNG WOMAN NAMED MARY TODD. THEY FELL IN LOVE AND WERE MARRIED IN 1842.



LINCOLN BOUGHT A MODEST HOME IN SPRINGFIELD FOR HIS BRIDE AND INCREASED HIS EFFORTS TO CARVE A CAREER FOR HIMSELF AS A STATESMAN.



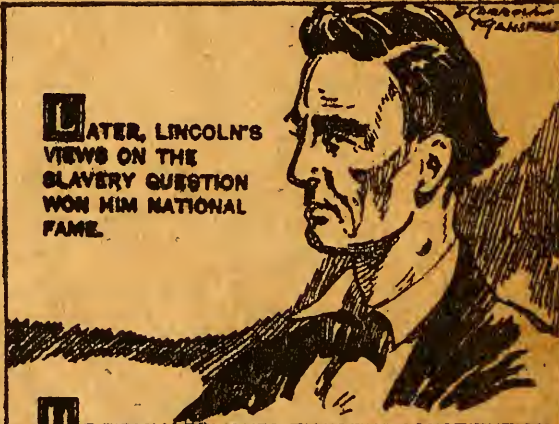
ABRAM LINCOLN SERVED FOUR TERMS AS A MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. HE GAINED A WIDE REPUTATION FOR HIS INSIGHT INTO THE CHARACTERS OF MEN AND FOR HIS FRANKNESS IN GIVING HIS HONEST OPINION OF THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.



IN 1847, HE ENTERED CONGRESS AS REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS. THE UNITED STATES HAD DECLARED WAR ON MEXICO "FOR SHEDDING AMERICAN BLOOD ON AMERICAN SOIL," AS PRESIDENT POLK HAD SAID IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. HOWEVER, MANY AMERICANS WERE OPPOSED TO THE WAR.



LINCOLN PRESENTED HIS FAMOUS "SPOT RESOLUTIONS" TO CONGRESS, ASKING THE PRESIDENT TO NAME "THE SPOT WHERE AMERICAN CITIZENS HAD BEEN SLAIN AND WHETHER THOSE AMERICANS WERE OR WERE NOT 'ARMED SOLDIERS' SENT TO THAT SPOT BY THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS."

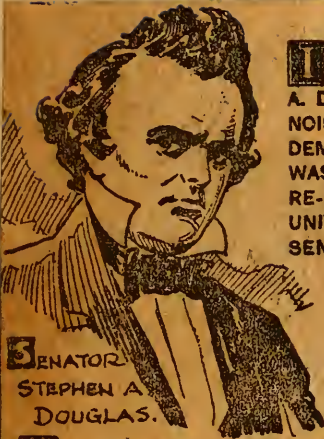


LATER, LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION WON HIM NATIONAL FAME.

HE FIRMLY BELIEVED THAT THE CONSTITUTION GAVE CONGRESS THE POWER TO LIMIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES AND AS CHAMPION OF THAT DOCTRINE BECAME A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE IN 1858. HIS FAMOUS DEBATE WITH DOUGLAS, HIS OPPONENT, MADE HIM STAND OUT AS THE STRONGEST ANTI-SLAVERY MAN IN THE WEST.

TOMORROW—JOHN BROWN, MILITANT ABOLITIONIST.

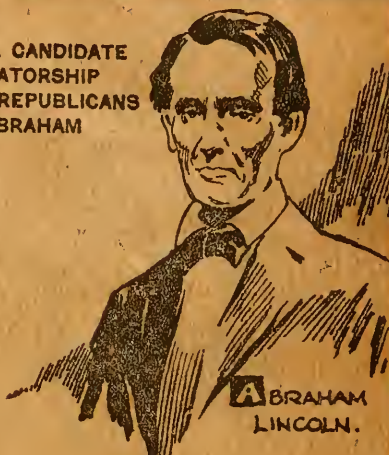
LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.—



IN 1858, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS OF ILLINOIS, THE BRILLIANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER, WAS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

SENATOR
STEPHEN A.
DOUGLAS.

AT THIS TIME, DOUGLAS HAD BEEN PROMINENT IN NATIONAL POLITICS FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS; ON TWO OCCASIONS HE HAD BEEN A SERIOUS CONTENDER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, AND HIS FIGHT FOR THE DOCTRINE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY HAD WON HIM GREAT RENOWN.



AS A RIVAL CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATORSHIP THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS NOMINATED ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM
LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, THOUGH NOT NATIONALLY AS WELL KNOWN AT THAT TIME AS DOUGLAS, WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN IN ILLINOIS AND WAS HIGHLY ESTEEMED FOR HIS SINCERITY AND BREADTH OF VISION.



UPON ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR, LINCOLN SAID OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION: "THE SLAVERY AGITATION WILL NOT CEASE UNTIL A CRISIS SHALL HAVE BEEN REACHED AND PASSED. A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND. I DO NOT EXPECT THE UNION TO BE DISSOLVED. . . . IT WILL BECOME ALL ONE THING OR ALL THE OTHER."



THE FRANKNESS OF LINCOLN'S "HOUSE-DIVIDED ADDRESS ALARMED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS WHO HAD CONTENTED THEMSELVES WITH MERELY FIGHTING THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. LINCOLN BELIEVED THAT THE SUREST WAY TO PUT AN END TO THE CONTROVERSY WAS TO REMOVE THE CAUSE

NEXT.—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.



IN 1858, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS, CHALLENGED HIS DEMOCRATIC OPPONENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, TO A SERIES OF DEBATES ON THE RESPECTIVE MERITS OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES AND CONTROL OF SLAVERY BY CONGRESS.



DOUGLAS ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE AND THE SEVEN DEBATES THAT FOLLOWED AROUSED NATION-WIDE INTEREST. CROWDS OF PEOPLE FLOCKED TO HEAR THE VERBAL STRUGGLE OVER THESE TWO GREAT DOCTRINES AND EVERYWHERE THE ARGUMENTS OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS WERE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

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AT FREEPORT, LINCOLN FORCED DOUGLAS TO DECLARE THAT "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY" GAVE A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE THE POWER TO MAKE LAWS AGAINST SLAVERY IN SPITE OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. THIS STATEMENT ANGERED THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND IN 1860 THEY REJECTED DOUGLAS AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

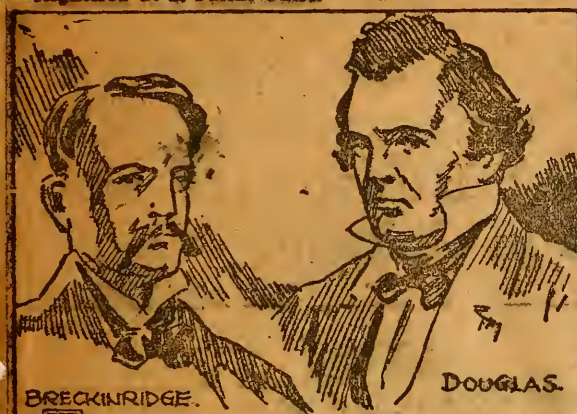


DOUGLAS WAS RE-ELECTED TO THE SENATE BY A NARROW MAJORITY OF 8 VOTES, BUT THIS DISCUSSION HELPED TO SPLIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO ELECT LINCOLN TO THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860.

TO-MORROW—EARLY LIFE OF LINCOLN.

NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS, 1860.- J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

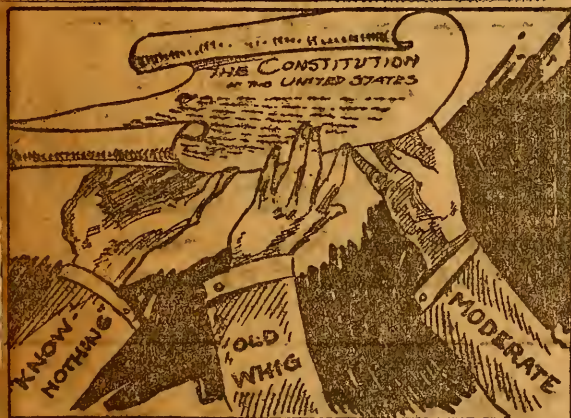
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AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON IN 1860, THE NORTHERN FACTION NOMINATED STEPHEN DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT. THE DELEGATES OF SIX SOUTHERN STATES REFUSED TO SUPPORT DOUGLAS, DENOUNCED HIS DOCTRINE OF "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY", AND LEFT THE CONVENTION, LED BY WILLIAM YANCEY OF ALABAMA, AN ARDENT ADVOCATE OF SECESSION.



MODERATES OF ALL PARTIES, OLD WHIGS AND "KNOW-NOTHINGS" UNITED IN FORMING THE "CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY" AND NOMINATED JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE FOR PRESIDENT. THEIR PLATFORM DID NOT MENTION SLAVERY, BUT PROPOSED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.



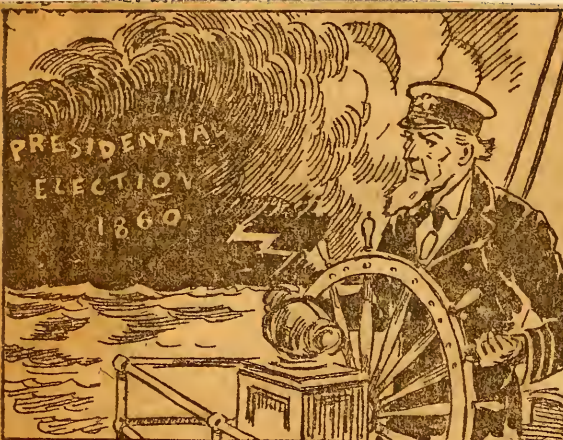
THE DISSIDENT SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS HELD A CONVENTION OF THEIR OWN AT BALTIMORE AND CHOSE JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE OF KENTUCKY AS THEIR CANDIDATE. THEIR PLATFORM SUPPORTED THE JEFFERSON DAVIS RESOLUTIONS, AND UPHELD THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.



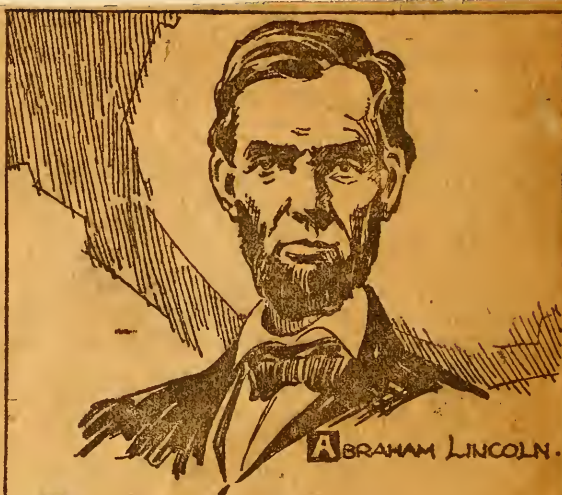
AT CHICAGO, THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ADOPTED A PLATFORM REPUDIATING THE DRED SCOTT DECISION AND ASSERTING THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO FORBID SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. ON THE THIRD BALLOT, THE TIDE OF VOTING TURNED FROM SEWARD, THE FAVORITE, TO LINCOLN, WHO WON THE NOMINATION AMID A SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM.

TOMORROW—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860.

was made the occasion for much good cheer and good fellowship, and on the trip of the B. & O. to Philadelphia the P. & R. people outdid themselves in



THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860 WAS DESTINED TO BE THE MOST MOMENTOUS IN OUR HISTORY. AS ELECTION DAY APPROACHED, MUCH CONCERN WAS FELT OVER THE OUTCOME AS THE SOUTH HAD THREATENED TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION IF A REPUBLICAN WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.



THE SPLITTING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE RALLYING OF NORTHERN VOTERS TO PREVENT THE FURTHER SPREAD OF SLAVERY RESULTED IN THE ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE-1860.

CANDIDATE	PARTY	ELECTORAL VOTE	POPULAR VOTE
LINCOLN	REP.	180	1,857,610
BRECKINRIDGE	S.DEM.	72	850,082
BELL	CONS.U.	39	646,124
DOUGLAS	N.DEM.	12	1,291,574



WHILE HE POLLED A LARGE MAJORITY OF ELECTORAL VOTES, THE POPULAR VOTE FOR HIM WAS MUCH LESS THAN THAT CAST FOR HIS COMBINED OPPONENTS.



THE REPUBLICANS FAILED TO GET A MAJORITY IN EITHER THE SENATE OR THE HOUSE. IT IS QUITE PROBABLE THAT, HAD THE SOUTH NOT SECEDED, ABOLITION WOULD NOT HAVE COME FOR YEARS, AS, BEING IN THE MINORITY, THE REPUBLICANS COULD NOT HAVE PASSED LAWS AGAINST SLAVERY.

TOMORROW—SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES.

4-8-26



THE NEWS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860 WAS RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WITH WILD CHEERING FOR A "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY". THEY HAD GIVEN WARNING THAT SOUTH CAROLINA WOULD SECEDE FROM THE UNION - IF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT WAS ELECTED AND WERE NOW READY TO CARRY OUT THEIR THREAT.



THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAD PROLONGED ITS SESSION TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION. A CONVENTION WAS CALLED TO MEET THE NEXT MONTH TO CONSIDER SECESSION. THIS ASSEMBLY ON DECEMBER 20, 1860, BY AN UNANIMOUS VOTE DECLARED THAT "THE UNION NOW SUBSISTING BETWEEN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE OTHER STATES, UNDER THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IS HEREBY DISSOLVED."



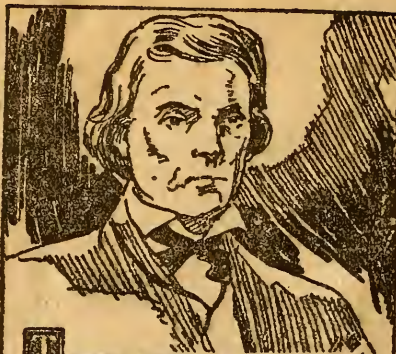
IN CHARLESTON AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE, THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS GREETED THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION WITH MUCH ENTHUSIASM. GREAT PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS WERE HELD AMID THE BOOMING OF CANNON AND CLAMOR OF CHURCH BELLS.



THE BLUE "PALMETTO" FLAG OF THE STATE TOOK THE PLACE OF THE NATIONAL COLORS, WHILE GOVERNOR PICKENS SENT MESSAGES TO THE OTHER SOUTHERN STATES, URGING THEM TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MONDAY—SECESSION OF OTHER STATES.

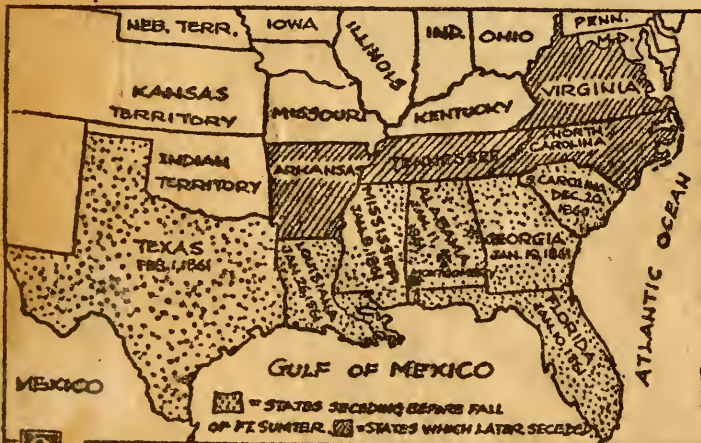
IN SECEDING FROM THE UNION (DEC. 20, 1860), SOUTH CAROLINA DECLARED THAT SHE HAD MERELY USED HER RIGHT AS A "SOVEREIGN STATE" AND THAT SHE HAD IN NO WAY VIOLATED THE CONSTITUTION BY HER ACT. SHE RESOLVED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION: FIRST, BECAUSE MANY NORTHERN STATES HAD PASSED "PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS" WHICH NULLIFIED THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE ACT OF 1850; AND SECOND, BECAUSE THE REPUBLICANS HAD ELECTED A PRESIDENT HOSTILE TO SLAVERY. OTHER SOUTHERN STATES NOW PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



THERE WERE THOSE IN THE SOUTH WHO THOUGHT THE SLAVE STATES WERE UNWISE IN SECEDING BECAUSE OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION. ONE OF THESE WAS A. H. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA, LONG PROMINENT IN CONGRESS. BUT THE MAJORITY OF SOUTHERN LEADERS FELT THAT ARGUMENT HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED AND THE HOUR FOR ACTION HAD COME.

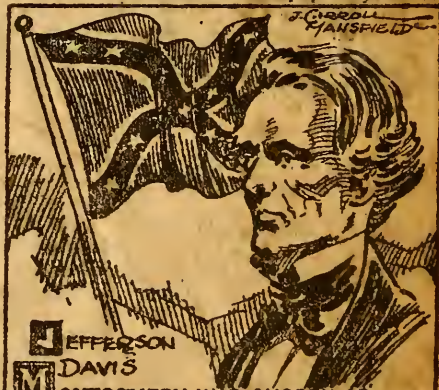


BY FEBRUARY, 1861, THE SIX COTTON STATES (MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA AND TEXAS) HAD FOLLOWED SOUTH CAROLINA OUT OF THE UNION.



☐ = STATES SECEDING BEFORE FALL OF FT. SUMTER. ☐ = STATES WHICH LATER SECEDED.

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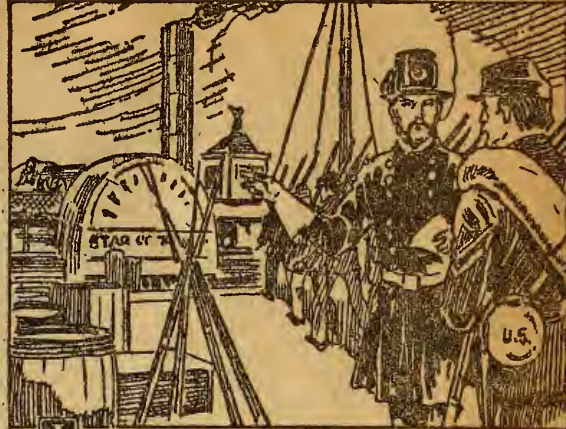
JEFFERSON DAVIS
MONTGOMERY WAS CHOSEN AS THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. JEFFERSON DAVIS OF MISSISSIPPI WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT, WITH ALEXANDER STEPHENS AS VICE-PRESIDENT. IN MARCH, 1861, A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION WAS RATIFIED AND THE "STARS AND BARS" ADOPTED AS THE NATIONAL FLAG. TOMORROW—ATTEMPTS AT CONCILIATION.

ON FEBRUARY 4, 1861, A CONVENTION MET AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, AND ESTABLISHED A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION FOR "THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." THIS WAS MUCH LIKE THAT OF THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT THAT IT LIMITED ITS PRESIDENT TO ONE TERM OF SIX YEARS, NATIONALIZED SLAVERY, OPENED ALL TERRITORIES THE CONFEDERACY MIGHT ACQUIRE TO SLAVERY, AND PROHIBITED PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

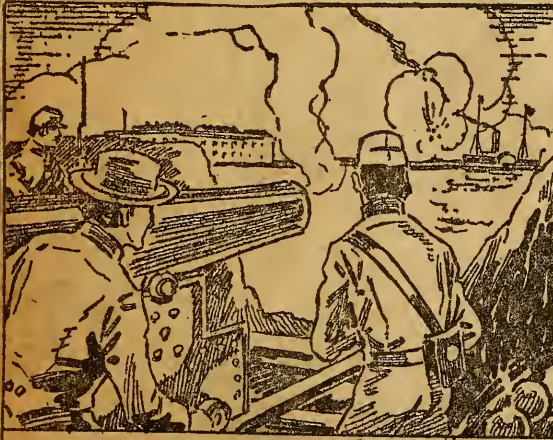


SCENE IN
FORT SUMTER.

WHILE SOUTH CAROLINA GREW MORE INSISTENT IN HER DEMANDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT EVACUATE FORT SUMTER AND MAJOR ANDERSON REMAINED FIRM IN HIS DETERMINATION TO DEFEND THE POST, BOTH SIDES HESITATED TO STRIKE THE BLOW WHICH SHOULD USHER IN A LONG AND BITTER WAR.



IN JANUARY, 1861, SPURRED BY PRESSURE IN THE NORTH, PRESIDENT BUCHANAN MADE A HALF-HEARTED ATTEMPT TO RE-ENFORCE MAJOR ANDERSON IN FORT SUMTER. IN THAT MONTH, THE "STAR OF THE WEST," A MERCHANT STEAMER, SET OUT FOR CHARLESTON CARRYING SUPPLIES AND TWO HUNDRED UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.



WHEN THE "STAR OF THE WEST" ENTERED CHARLESTON HARBOR AND TRIED TO APPROACH FORT SUMTER SHE WAS FIRED UPON BY ONE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND AND FORCED TO TURN BACK.

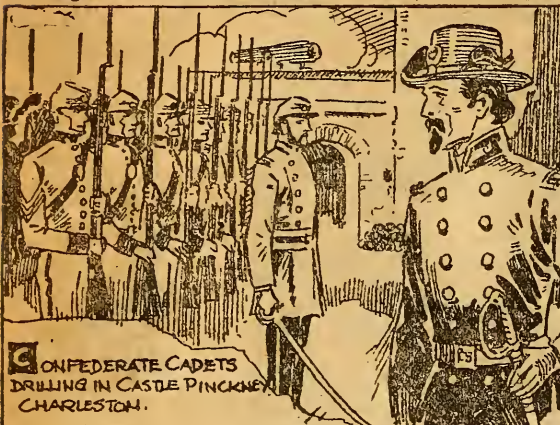


MAJOR ANDERSON COULD HAVE SILENCED THE STATE BATTERY BUT WITHHELD HIS FIRE AS HE HAD ORDERS TO AVOID ANY ACT THAT MIGHT PRECIPITATE HOSTILITIES. HAVING FAILED TO REACH SUMTER, THE ADMINISTRATION RESUMED ITS POLICY OF INACTION.

TO-MORROW—LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.

FORT SUMTER.—BY J. CARROLL MANSFIELD

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

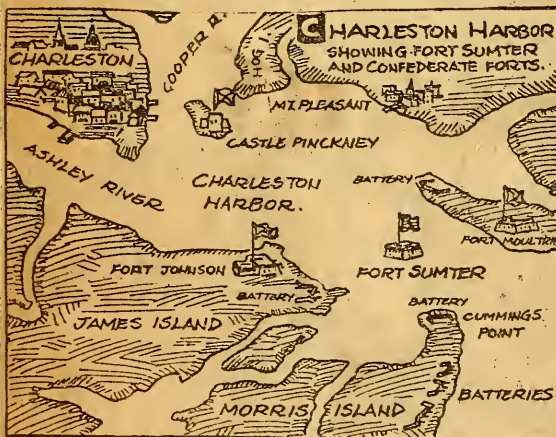


CONFEDERATE CADETS
DRILLING IN CASTLE PINCKNEY,
CHARLESTON.

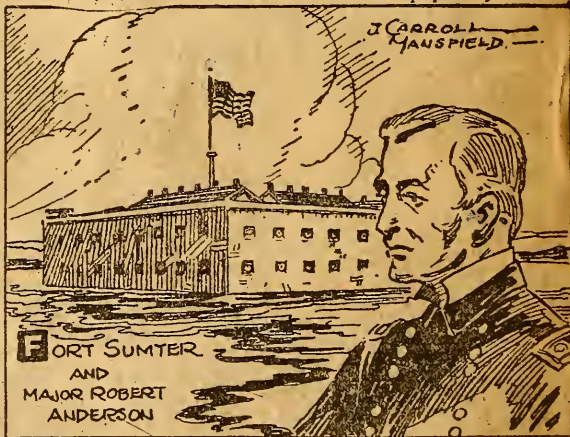
THE BEGINNING OF 1861 SAW SOUTH CAROLINA ARMING HER CITIZENS FOR THE IMPENDING CONFLICT, WHILE THE "STARS AND STRIPES" STILL WAVED OVER FORT SUMTER IN THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON.



A MONTH BEFORE (DEC., 1860), COMMISSIONERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA HAD COME TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER. THE RESULT OF THIS CONFERENCE WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT AGREED NOT TO PROVISION OR RE-ENFORCE THE FORT SO LONG AS THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS REFRAINED FROM ATTACKING IT.



CHARLESTON HARBOR
SHOWING FORT SUMTER
AND CONFEDERATE FORTS.



FORT SUMTER
AND
MAJOR ROBERT
ANDERSON

WHILE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED, THE SECESSIONIST FORCES AT CHARLESTON WERE BUSILY ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING THEIR FORTIFICATIONS AND PLANTING A CORDON OF HEAVY BATTERIES AROUND SUMTER.

WITHIN THE FORT WAS A SMALL GARRISON OF 84 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AND ABOUT 50 NON-COMBATANTS. MAJOR ANDERSON, THE COMMANDANT, DISPLAYED SUCH A DESIRE TO HOLD THE POST THAT HE AROUSED THE INTEREST OF THE NORTH IN THE SITUATION.

TOMORROW—THE "STAR OF THE WEST."

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J. CARROLL
MANSFIELD.

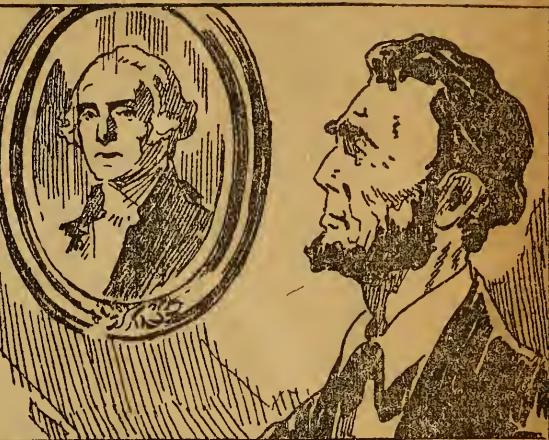
LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION.—BY J. CARROLL MANSFIELD.

Registered U. S. Patent Office

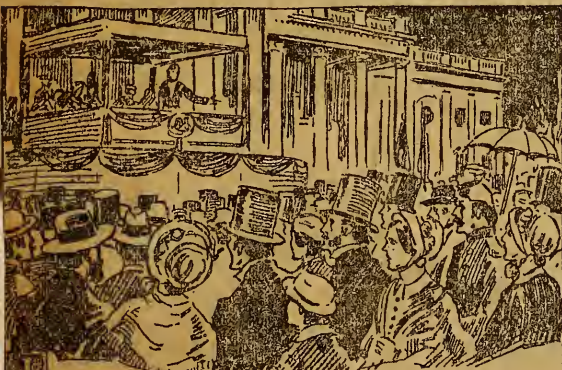
The various committees are associated that may select

ON MARCH 4, 1861, WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HE FOUND HIMSELF FACE TO FACE WITH A GREAT NATIONAL CRISIS.

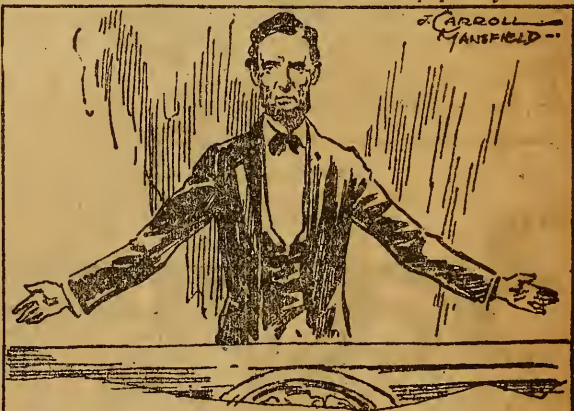
THE UNION WAS DIVIDED. A MONTH BEFORE, SEVEN SOUTHERN STATES HAD SET UP AN INDEPENDENT CONFEDERACY AND HAD OCCUPIED ALL BUT A FEW OF THE UNITED STATES FORTS WHICH LAY WITHIN THE SECEDED TERRITORY.



LINCOLN WENT TO HIS INAUGURATION FULLY REALIZING THE TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY THAT WAS SOON TO REST UPON HIM. HE SAID: "I GO TO ASSUME A TASK MORE DIFFICULT THAN WASHINGTON'S. UNLESS THE GREAT GOD, WHO ASSISTED HIM, SHALL BE WITH AND AID ME, I MUST FAIL."



IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS LINCOLN DECLARED THAT HE WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES WHERE IT EXISTED. HE ARGUED, WITH KIND WORDS, AGAINST THE WISDOM OF SECESSION AND APPEALED TO THE COMMON MEMORIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH TO RESTORE HARMONY. HE DISCLAIMED ANY INTENTION OF "INVADING" THE SOUTHERN STATES, BUT ASSERTED THAT HIS OATH OF OFFICE BOUND HIM TO HOLD THE FORTS AND PROPERTY OF THE NATION AND ENFORCE ITS LAWS.



TO THE SOUTH HE SAID, "IN YOUR HANDS . . . AND NOT IN MINE IS THE MOMENTOUS ISSUE OF CIVIL WAR. THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ASSAIL YOU. . . . YOU HAVE NO OATH REGISTERED IN HEAVEN TO DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT, WHILE I SHALL HAVE THE MOST SOLEMN ONE TO PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND IT."

TOMORROW—LINCOLN'S DILEMMA.

3. Reports of Officers.

4. Reports of Standing Committees.

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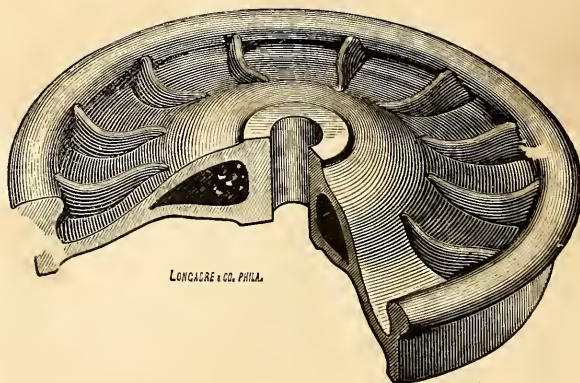
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N THE FOOTSTEPS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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THE FIRST HOME ABRAHAM LINCOLN LATER REMEMBERED WAS A LOG CABIN AT KNOB CREEK, KENTUCKY. PAST THE DOOR, RAN THE HIGHWAY FROM LOUISVILLE TO NASHVILLE, AND ALONG THIS ROAD JOURNEYED PIONEER SETTLERS, PEDDLERS, SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM THE WAR OF 1812, MISSIONARIES, AND ALL THE TRAVELERS IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY. IT WAS IN TALKING TO THEM THAT THE BOY ABRAHAM GOT HIS FIRST CONTACTS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.



ONE DAY ONE OF LINCOLN'S PLAYMATES, AUSTIN GOLLAHER, WENT TO HUNT FOR PARTRIDGES WITH HIM. IN CROSSING THE CREEK, LINCOLN SLIPPED AND FELL INTO THE WATER. HE WAS ALMOST DEAD WHEN AUSTIN PULLED HIM OUT. IF THE FRIGHTENED FRIEND HAD NOT PERSEVERED IN BRINGING THE HALF-DROWNED BOY BACK TO CONSCIOUSNESS WE SHOULD NEVER HAVE KNOWN LINCOLN.



THE FUTURE PRESIDENT'S FATHER WAS A CARPENTER, AND ABRAHAM AND HIS SISTER SARAH, TWO YEARS OLDER THAN HE, WITH THEIR FRIENDS USED TO PLAY IN THE SHAVINGS OF THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.



ABRAMHAM WAS A WILLING, AFFECTIONATE BOY READY TO WORK AS WELL AS PLAY. HE HELPED HIS FATHER AND MOTHER—FILLED THE WOODBOX AND THE WATER PAIL, PICKED WILD BERRIES AND GRAPES IN THE HILLS, AND LABORED IN THE FIELDS.

2. Members will be permitted to introduce male friends, but not the same party more than once during any calendar month.
3. Ladies accompanied by members will be admitted free at all times, except when a contest is in progress for which admission is charged. On such days ladies will be admitted free after 6 p.m.
4. Members will be expected to deport themselves in a gentlemanly manner at all times.
5. Members will not be allowed to use or otherwise disturb the property of other members without the written consent of the owner.



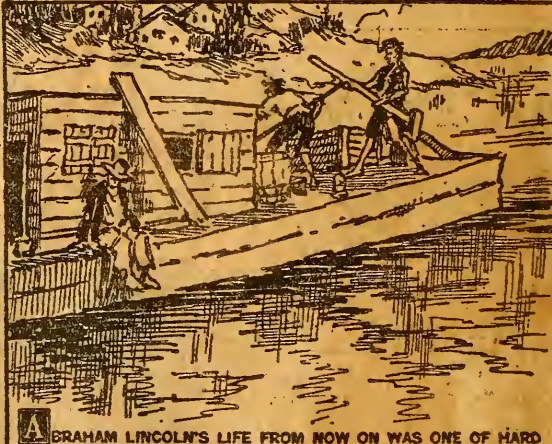
THE LINCOLN FAMILY'S NEXT MOVE WAS TO INDIANA. THERE THE YOUNG ABRAHAM HELPED TO CLEAR AWAY THE PRIMEVAL FOREST ABOUT HIS FATHER'S CLAIM. HE USED LATER TO SAY THAT AN AX—THAT "USEFUL INSTRUMENT," AS HE CALLED IT—WAS PUT IN HIS HAND WHEN HE ARRIVED IN INDIANA AND WAS RARELY DROPPED UNTIL HE WAS 23.



MALARIA AND CHILLS AND FEVER—AGUE—WERE COMMON IN THE SWAMPY COUNTRY OF LINCOLN'S NEW HOME. IN THE AUTUMN OF 1818, THERE WAS AN OUTBREAK OF UNUSUAL SEVERITY. NANCY LINCOLN WAS A TIRELESS NURSE AMONG HER NEIGHBORS. SHE WAS HERSELF STRICKEN AND DIED SUDDENLY, LEAVING HER HUSBAND AND CHILDREN DESOLATE.



A YEAR LATER THOMAS LINCOLN BROUGHT HOME A SECOND MOTHER TO HIS LONELY CHILDREN OF 9 AND 11—SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON, A WIDOW WITH TWO DAUGHTERS AND A SON ABOUT THE SAME AGE AS THE LINCOLN CHILDREN. SHE WAS A WONDERFUL INFLUENCE IN THE LIFE OF HER STEPSON—A GOOD AND KIND MOTHER, PRESIDENT LINCOLN ALWAYS CALLED HER.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE FROM NOW ON WAS ONE OF HARD WORK—AS FARM HAND, FERRYMAN, CARPENTER'S ASSISTANT. HE ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT WATER TRANSPORTATION FOR THEIR CROPS WOULD BRING PROSPERITY TO THE ILLINOIS FARMERS, AND WAS MUCH INTERESTED IN ALL THE WATERWAYS. WHEN HE WAS NINETEEN HE MADE HIS FIRST JOURNEY DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI, WORKING HIS WAY ON A FLATBOAT TO NEW ORLEANS.



WHEN LINCOLN CAME BACK TO NEW SALEM FROM THE BLACK HAWK WAR HE HAD DECIDED TO BECOME A LAWYER. IN A PACKING CASE HE BOUGHT ONE DAY FROM A SETTLER WHOSE OVERLOADED WAGON HAD BROKEN DOWN IN THE MUDDY ROAD THE YOUNG MAN FOUND A FULL SET OF BLACKSTONE THE FIRST HE HAD EVEN SEEN



BUT HE WAS TOO POOR TO GIVE MUCH TIME TO THE STUDY OF LAW. HE LONGED TO EARN GOOD MONEY. THEN CAME HIS CHANCE. HE WAS OFFERED A JOB AS SURVEYOR. LAYING OUT ROADS, TOWNS AND FARMS, AT THREE DOLLARS A DAY THIS WAS BIG MONEY TO THE AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, AND HE FELT THAT HE MIGHT AT LAST REALIZE HIS DREAMS OF BECOMING A LAWYER.



LINCOLN NOW GAVE MUCH TIME TO HIS LEGAL STUDIES—HIS WORK AS SURVEYOR KEPT HIM BUSY ONLY ABOUT HALF HIS TIME. SOMETIMES HE CHEERFULLY RODE TWENTY MILES AND BACK TO GET THE BOOKS HE NEEDED AT SPRINGFIELD.

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IN 1834 JOHN MCNEILL WENT EAST TO GET HIS PARENTS. LINCOLN, AS POSTMASTER, NOTICED THAT WEEK AFTER WEEK WENT BY WITH NO LETTER FROM JOHN TO ANN.



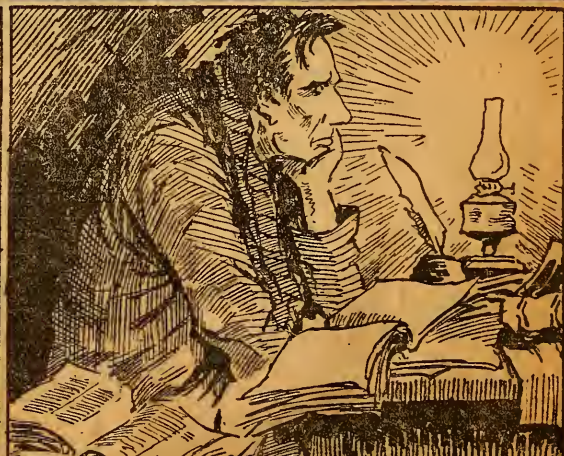
IN 1834 LINCOLN RAN FOR THE ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY, AND WAS ELECTED. HE HAD BEEN DEFEATED A COUPLE OF YEARS BEFORE. IN DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR HE WENT BY STAGE-COACH TO VANDALIA, THE STATE CAPITAL, TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS ASSEMBLYMAN FROM SANGAMON COUNTY. HE STOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION. HE WAS RE-ELECTED TWO YEARS LATER.



WITH MCNEILL APPARENTLY FORGETFUL OF HIS ENGAGEMENT, IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE ANN'S AFFECTIONS TURNED TO ABRAHAM. THEY WERE ENGAGED IN THE SPRING OF 1835.



THE SPRING AND SUMMER WERE HOT AND WET, AND THERE WAS AN OUTBREAK OF WHAT WAS CALLED "BILIOUS FEVER" FOR THE SECOND TIME. LINCOLN'S LIFE WAS SADDENED BY THE DEATH OF ONE HE HELD DEAR, ANN RUTLEDGE, WHOM LINCOLN, THOUGH ILL HIMSELF, HELPED TO NURSE, WAS A VICTIM OF THE EPIDEMIC.



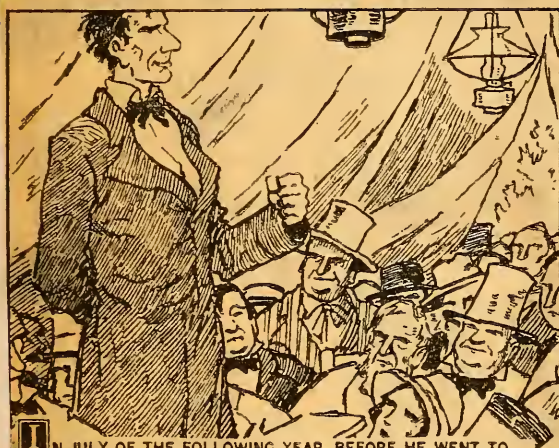
FROM THE DEATH OF ANN RUTLEDGE DATED LINCOLN'S LIFE—LONG TENDENCY TO DESPONDENCY. AFTER HE RECOVERED FROM A COLLAPSE FOLLOWING ANN'S DEATH AND AN ATTACK OF THE FEVER HE PULLED HIMSELF TOGETHER AND WORKED HARDER THAN EVER OVER HIS LAW BOOKS, BUT HE NEVER GOT OVER THE LOSS OF HIS FIRST AND GREATEST LOVE.



LINCOLN WANTED TO GO FARTHER IN PUBLIC LIFE THAN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. IN 1842, AFTER FOUR TERMS AS AN ASSEMBLYMAN, HE REFUSED RE-ELECTION. FOUR YEARS LATER, AFTER A HARD CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH HE MADE SO MANY SPEECHES HE WAS CALLED THE "TALKING WHIG," HE WAS NOMINATED IN THE COURTHOUSE AT MENARD, ILL., TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.



HIS OPPONENT FOR THE ELECTION WAS PETER CARTWRIGHT, A VIOLENT, FIGHTING WESTERN PARSON, WITH A TREMENDOUS FOLLOWING. HE HELD RELIGIOUS REVIVALS AS PART OF HIS CAMPAIGN, AND ONCE CALLED ON LINCOLN TO COME FORWARD. "IF YOU ARE NOT GOING TO REPENT AND GO TO HEAVEN, MR. LINCOLN," HE SHOUTED, "WHERE ARE YOU GOING?" "I AM GOING TO CONGRESS, BROTHER CARTWRIGHT," ANSWERED LINCOLN. LINCOLN WAS ELECTED.



IN JULY OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR, BEFORE HE WENT TO WASHINGTON, LINCOLN WAS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT POLK A DELEGATE TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION AT CHICAGO. THE CITY, WITH A POPULATION OF 16,000 INHABITANTS, HAD A CROWD OF 20,000 VISITORS. THE MEETINGS WERE HELD IN A HUGE TENT THERE LINCOLN MET MANY OF THE GREAT MEN OF THE TIME. HE MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION IN A SPEECH URGING IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL WATERWAYS.



IN NOVEMBER, 1847, LINCOLN STARTED FOR WASHINGTON TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS AS THE ONLY WHIG MEMBER FROM ILLINOIS. HE LEFT HIS LEGAL WORK IN ST. LOUIS IN THE CARE OF HIS PARTNER, WILLIAM HERND AND ENTHUSIASTIC FRIEND. © McClure Newspaper Syndicate



ON ACCOUNT OF THE STAND OF THE WHIG PARTY ON THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL, LINCOLN DECIDED TO JOIN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, THEN FORMING. HE CAMPAIGNED ENTHUSIASTICALLY FOR JOHN C. FREMONT, THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN 1856. AT A BIG CAMPAIGN MEETING IN PETERSBURG, ILL., HE WAS GREETED FOR HALF AN HOUR WITH CATCALLS, WHISTLES, AND TIN HORNS. HE SURVEYED THE SCENE CALMLY WITH FOLDED ARMS UNTIL THE PANDEMONIUM CALMED DOWN, AND THEN HELD HIS AUDIENCE SPEECHLESS WHILE HE ADDRESSED THEM FOR TWO HOURS.



AT A FREMONT PROCESSION IN THIS CAMPAIGN LINCOLN, AND A FIERY ABOLITIONIST AND HIS SON, WERE THE ONLY THREE MARCHERS. TWO YEARS LATER A THOUSAND PEOPLE MARCHED BEHIND LINCOLN IN THE SAME TOWN.

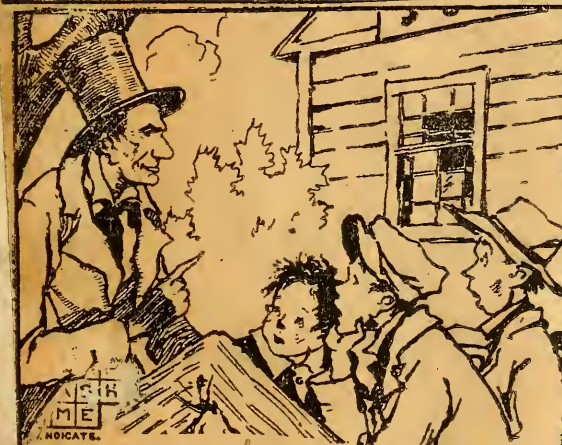
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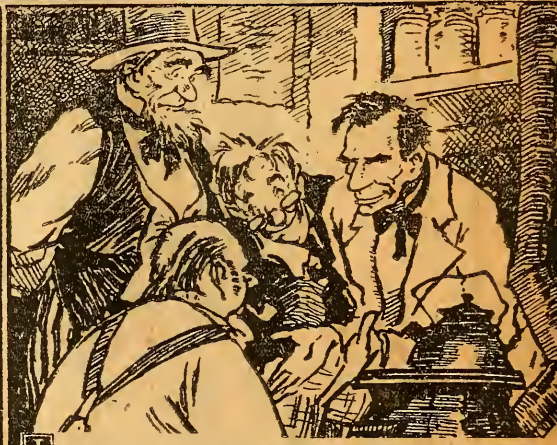
LINCOLN MADE OVER FIFTY SPEECHES IN ILLINOIS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1856, IN WHICH FREMONT OPOSED THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE, JAMES BUCHANAN. MANY OF THESE SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED OUT OF DOORS AT BARBECUES, WHERE LINCOLN'S TALL FIGURE, TOPPED BY A STOVEPIPE HAT, ENVELOPED IN A LONG LINEN DUSTER, WAS MADE MORE CONSPICUOUS BY THE FADED BROWNISH-GREEN UN 'RELLA WHICH HE ALWAYS CARRIED.



NO MATTER HOW BUSY HE WAS, LINCOLN LIKED AT TIMES TO BE ALONE. WHEN TRAVELING ON CIRCUIT HE WOULD GO TO BED EARLY WHEN THE OTHER LAWYERS HAD GONE TO SOME SORT OF FESTIVITY. IN A CROWDED ROOM HE LIKED TO WITHDRAW TO A CORNER, THERE TO SIT AND PONDER.



FOR MANY INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN AT THIS TIME HAVE COME FROM MEN WHO WERE THEN SCHOOL CHILDREN. FOR LINCOLN, WHEN IN A TOWN ON LEGAL BUSINESS, USED TO TALK TO THE CHILDREN BEFORE SCHOOL BEGAN. AND MANY A SMALL BOY USED TO STEAL AWAY AFTER SCHOOL TO LISTEN TO LINCOLN ARGUE IN A MURDER CASE.



IN KNOXVILLE, ILLINOIS, ONE OF THE TOWNS ON LINCOLN'S CIRCUIT, THERE WAS A DRUG STORE KEPT BY DR. DUNCAN. WHENEVER HE CAME TO TOWN LINCOLN USED TO GO THERE. ONCE THERE WAS A STORY TELLING MATCH BETWEEN LINCOLN AND A LOCAL MAN CALLED UNCLE BILL SANBORN. IT WAS AN EVEN MATCH AND DUNCAN WOULDN'T GIVE ANY DECISION.



LINCOLN LIKED CHILDREN, AND USED TO PLAY WITH THEM IN THEIR GAMES AND RUN RACES WITH THEM. WHEN HE WAS TRAVELING ON THE CIRCUIT HE GOT MUCH RECREATION IN THIS WAY.

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LINCOLN HAD SEEMINGLY SLIPSHOD HABITS OF KEEPING TRACK OF HIS WORK, BUT AN ACCURATE AND METHODOICAL MIND. WHEN HE MADE A MEMORANDUM OF ANYTHING, HE JUST WROTE IT ON A PAPER AND SLIPPED IT IN HIS VEST POCKET OR HIS HAT. BUT HE ALWAYS KNEW WHERE TO FIND ANYTHING HE HAD ONCE FILED AWAY IN HIS HEAD.



THEY WERE A CONTRAST—LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS, THE TWO DEBATERS. DOUGLAS WAS ELEGANT, ELABORATE, SOPHISTICATED. LINCOLN WAS ROUGH, SIMPLE, STRAIGHT-FORWARDED. DOUGLAS HAD A VOICE FULL OF APPEAL, BUT HE RUINED IT DRINKING WATER DURING HIS SPEECHES SO THAT AT THE LAST DEBATE IT COULD HARDLY BE HEARD. LINCOLN'S VOICE, HIGH AND SHRILL, BUT PENETRATING, NEVER HAD THE APPEALING QUALITY OF DOUGLAS'S VOICE, BUT IT NEVER FAILED HIM.

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LINCOLN MET DOUGLAS FEARLESSLY ON EVERY QUESTION THAT CAME UP. AT QUINCY HE PULLED OFF HIS COAT, AND HANDED IT TO A SMALL BOY, SAYING: "HERE, YOU HOLD MY COAT WHILE I STONE STEPHEN."



BILL HERNDON, LINCOLN'S LAW PARTNER, WAS OF GREAT HELP TO HIM THROUGHOUT THIS CAMPAIGN. LIKE LINCOLN, HE NEGLECTED BUSINESS TO MAKE SPEECHES WHEREVER HE COULD GET AN AUDIENCE, TO WRITE EDITORIALS, AND TO TALK TO WHOEVER WOULD LISTEN TO HIM ABOUT LINCOLN AND THE THINGS HE STOOD FOR. HE WAS A GREAT READER, AND WHILE LINCOLN LAY RESTING ON AN OLD SOFA IN THE OFFICE, USED TO TELL HIM THE CONTENTS OF THE BOOKS HE READ.



IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION IN 1858 LINCOLN RECEIVED A MAJORITY OF NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND VOTES OVER DOUGLAS. BUT THE LEGISLATURE ELECTS THE SENATOR, AND THERE DOUGLAS HAD A MAJORITY OF EIGHT. THOUGH LINCOLN LOST THE SENATORSHIP, HE FELT THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS BELIEVED IN HIM. AND DOUGLAS WAS BURDENED THE REST OF HIS LIFE WITH DEBTS INCURRED IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

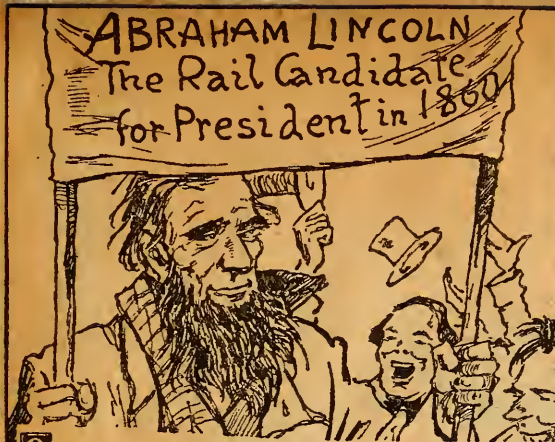


LINCOLN CONTINUED TO TAKE THE TALK OF HIS CANDIDACY WITHOUT MUCH SERIOUSNESS. HE WENT ON WITH HIS LEGAL WORK AND WITH HIS SIMPLE HOME LIFE, HARNESSING AND UNHARNESSING HIS OWN HORSE, CHOPPING WOOD, MILKING THE COW, AND DIVERTING HIMSELF PLAYING WITH HIS CHILDREN. HE WAS VERY FOND OF KITTENS, AND LOVED TO WATCH THEIR ANTICS.

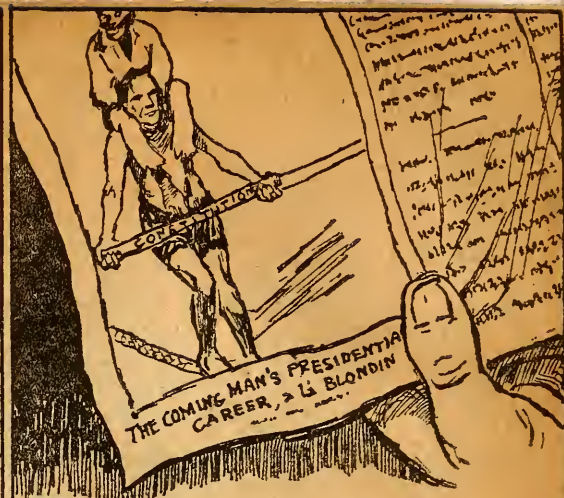


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BUT THE TALK CONTINUED AND AT LAST LINCOLN HAD TO ACKNOWLEDGE ITS IMPORTANCE. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS MET AT DECATUR MAY 9 AND 10, 1860. THERE WAS A BIG GATHERING IN THE WIGWAM, AND LINCOLN WAS CROWDED IN ONE OF THE AISLES. GOVERNOR OGLESBY, PRESIDING OFFICER, SUGGESTED THAT LINCOLN HAVE A SEAT ON THE PLATFORM. MEMBERS OF THE CROWD SEIZED HIM AND LIFTED HIM OVER THE HEADS OF THE SPECTATORS TO THE PLATFORM.



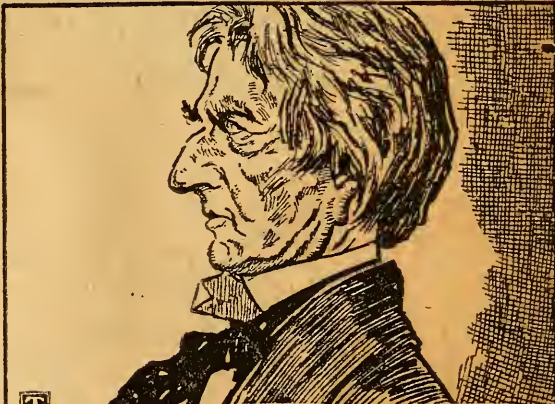
O GLESBY ANNOUNCED THAT AN OLD DEMOCRAT WISHED TO GIVE SOMETHING TO THE CONVENTION. THE DOORS WERE OPENED, AND, ACCORDING TO A PREARRANGED PLAN, IN CAME JOHN HANKS, RUSTIC COUSIN OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BEARING TWO WOODEN FENCE RAILS AND A BANNER READING: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE RAIL CANDIDATE, FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860. LINCOLN WAS ENDORSED BY THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION."



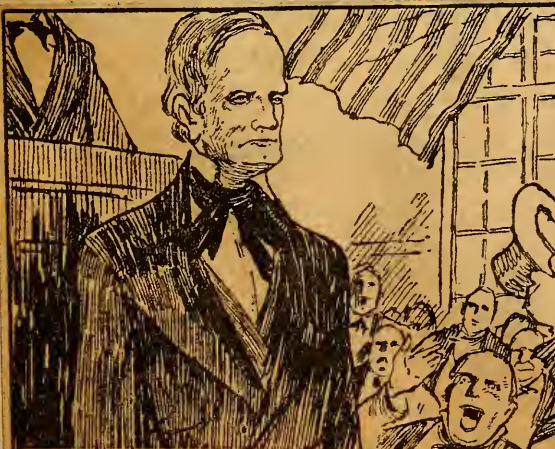
AFTER THAT THE RAIL CANDIDATE BECAME A POPULAR CHARACTER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. MANY CARTOONS APPEARED PLAYING ON THIS IDEA.



ON MAY 16, 1860, THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION MET AT CHICAGO IN THE WIGWAM, A HUGE BUILDING SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE OCCASION. OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS CROWDED THE GREAT HALL. THIS WAS THE FIRST NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO.



THE FAVORITE CANDIDATE AT CHICAGO WAS WILLIAM H. SEWARD OF NEW YORK. HE LED ON THE FIRST BALLOT. ON THE SECOND LINCOLN'S VOTE HAD INCREASED. ON THE THIRD LINCOLN LACKED ONLY TWO AND A HALF VOTES TO GIVE HIM THE NOMINATION. IN A DEAD SILENCE THE VOICE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE OHIO DELEGATION RANG OUT: "RISE TO CHANGE FOUR VOTES FROM MR. CHASE TO MR. LINCOLN." A WILD OUTBURST OF APPLAUSE GREETED THIS STATEMENT. IT MEANT LINCOLN'S NOMINATION. © McClure Newspaper Syndicate



THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION, THOUGH HEARTBROKEN AT SEWARD'S DEFEAT, WERE LOYAL TO THEIR PARTY. WILLIAM F. EVARTS, THEIR SPOKESMAN, ROSE WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES TO MOVE THAT THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN BE MADE UNANIMOUS. THE ACT BROUGHT FORTH ANOTHER WILD OUTBURST OF APPLAUSE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF VOTES 465		NECESSARY FOR CHOICE 233	
FIRST BALLOT	SECOND BALLOT	THIRD BALLOT	
H. SEWARD of N.Y. 173½	WH. SEWARD of N.Y. 184½	WH. SEWARD of N.Y. 180	
A. LINCOLN of Ill. 102	A. LINCOLN of Ill. 181	A. LINCOLN of Ill. 231½	
	CAMERON of Pa. 42½	CHASE of Ohio 2	
		BATES of Me. 39	

LINCOLN, WHO HEARD THE RETURNS OF THE BALLOTING IN SPRINGFIELD, LEARNED THAT HE WAS NOMINATED SOON AFTER THE BOOMING CANNON ON THE ROOF OF THE WIGWAM ANNOUNCED THE FACT TO THE CHEERING CHICAGO CROWDS.



WIDE-AWAKE CLUBS OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS WERE FORMED ALL OVER THE NORTH TO CELEBRATE LINCOLN'S NOMINATION AND TO WORK FOR HIS ELECTION. NIGHTLY THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN THEY MARCHED IN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS.



CROWDS CAME TO SEE LINCOLN FROM THE TIME OF HIS NOMINATION TO HIS ELECTION. SOME OF THEM CAME TO REMINISCE ABOUT OLD TIMES IN SANGAMON COUNTY; SOME CAME WITH GIFTS—ONE WOMAN WITH A PAIR OF SOCKS SHE HAD KNITTED FROM YARN SHE HAD SPUN; SOME ON MATTERS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. HE TALKED TO THEM ALL AND SENT THEM AWAY WELL IMPRESSED.



CARL SCHURZ HAD BEEN A SEWARD MAN, BUT AFTER THE NOMINATION WORKED FOR LINCOLN. HE WENT TO SPRINGFIELD TO SPEAK AT A MASS MEETING. LINCOLN CALLED ON HIM. "I WAS LYING ON MY BED," SCHURZ WROTE TO HIS WIFE "HE INSISTED ON MY REMAINING SO. HE TALKED OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WITH AS MUCH PLACID, CHEERFUL FRANKNESS AS IF WE WERE DISCUSSING THE POTATO CROP"



LINCOLN HAD AN OFFICE IN THE SPRINGFIELD STATE HOUSE DURING THE CAMPAIGN. HERE HE KEPT A WATCHFUL EYE ON THE GROWING MOVEMENT TOWARD SECESSION IN THE SOUTH, AND THE COMPLICATED POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

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LINCOLN STOOD BY THE POLICIES HE HAD ALREADY LAID DOWN. "PERHAPS YOU HAVEN'T READ MY CAMPAIGN SPEECHES," HE WOULD SAY TO THOSE WHO ASKED HIM LEADING QUESTIONS. WITH THIS HE WOULD HAND THEM A PAMPHLET, AND THEY WOULD DEPART SMILING. HIS NEW SECRETARY, JOHN G. NICOLAY, GAVE OUT HUNDREDS OF COPIES OF A LETTER LINCOLN WROTE EXPLAINING THAT HE COULD NOT ENLARGE ON THE VIEWS HE HAD EXPRESSED BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.



THAT EVENING SCHURZ TOOK SUPPER WITH LINCOLN. "THE MADAM WAS VERY NICELY DRESSED UP," HE WROTE TO HIS WIFE. "AND IS ALREADY QUITE SKILLFUL IN HANDLING HER FAN. SHE CHATS FAIRLY WELL AND WILL ADAPT HERSELF TO THE WHITE HOUSE CLEVERLY ENOUGH."



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THE LINCOLN CHILDREN WERE TYPICAL WESTERN BOYS, AND THROUGHOUT THAT SUMMER AMUSED THEIR FATHER'S DISTINGUISHED GUESTS BY RUNNING ABOUT BAREFOOT AND PLAYING LEAPFROG AND OTHER ROUGH GAMES.



LINCOLN WATCHED, CATLIKE, EVERY MOVE OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, THE STRONGEST OF THE NOMINEES OF THE THREE PARTIES OPPOSING HIM. HE STUDIED MAPS AND DOCUMENTS DURING THOSE QUIET WEEKS AT SPRINGFIELD, KEEPING TRACK OF POLITICAL SENTIMENT OVER THE COUNTRY. HE WAS DISTRESSED AT THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT, AND APPALLED AT BUCHANAN'S LACK OF STRENGTH IN COMBATING IT.



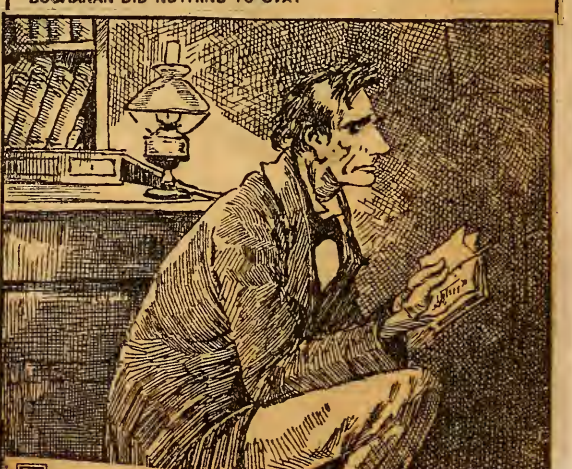
NEWSPAPERS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION WAS HAILED WITH ENTHUSIASM ALL OVER THE NORTH.



IN THE FOUR MONTHS THAT INTERVENED BETWEEN HIS ELECTION AND INAUGURATION, LINCOLN WAS FORCED TO SIT HELPLESSLY BY AND WATCH THE ALARMING GROWTH OF SECESSION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH—WHICH PRESIDENT BUCHANAN DID NOTHING TO STAY



LINCOLN'S ELECTION WAS TAKEN AS PROOF BY PARTS OF THE SOUTH THAT FURTHER COMPROMISE ON SLAVERY WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THEIR ONLY COURSE, THEY FELT WAS TO LEAVE A UNION WHERE THEIR INTERESTS WERE DENIED. THEY PROCEEDED TO PREPARE FOR SECESSION AND IN DECEMBER, 1860, SOUTH CAROLINA LEFT THE UNION.

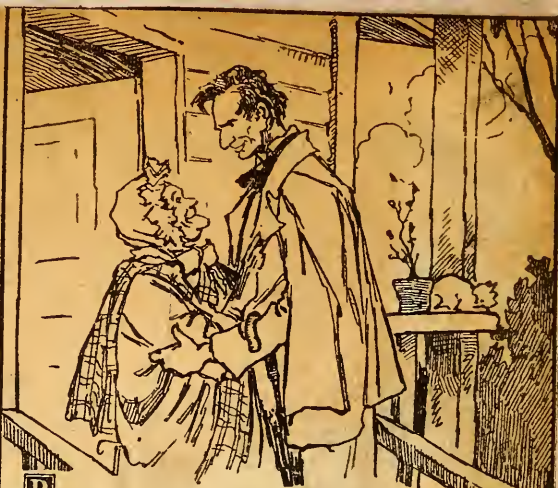


LINCOLN SAW WITH DESPAIR THAT SECESSION WAS BEING FOSTERED NOT REPRESSED HE TOLD AN OLD FRIEND, "I SEE THE DUTY DEVOLVING UPON ME. I HAVE READ, UPON MY KNEES, THE STORY OF GETHSEMANE I AM IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE NOW, AND MY CUP OF BITTERNESS IS FULL AND OVERFLOWING"

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CARL SCHURZ WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC MAN TO HEAR THE DOCUMENT ON FEBRUARY 10, 1861. HE WENT HOME WITH LINCOLN "I WILL GIVE YOU A MARK OF CONFIDENCE I HAVE GIVEN NO OTHER MAN," THE PRESIDENT-ELECT SAID, AND THEN LOCKING THE DOOR HE READ THE INAUGURAL TO SCHURZ

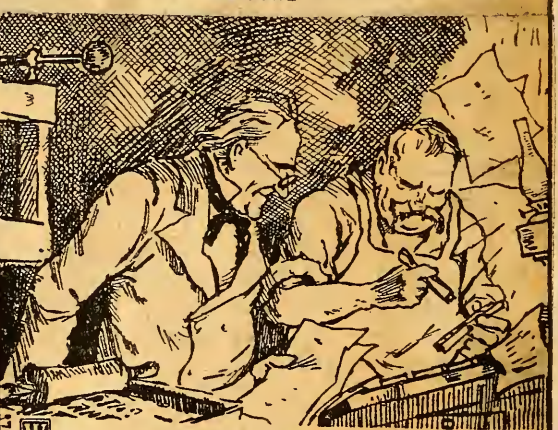


BEFORE LEAVING SPRINGFIELD LINCOLN PAID A VISIT TO HIS STEPMOTHER, SARAH BUSH LINCOLN, WHO LIVED IN COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS. HE MADE PLANS FOR HER FUTURE CARE, AND VISITED HIS FATHER'S GRAVE

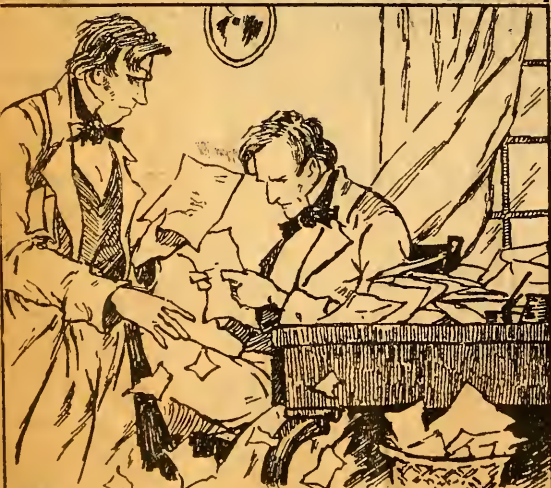


ALMOST EVERY DAY BETWEEN HIS ELECTION AND INAUGURATION, LINCOLN LEFT HIS OFFICE AND IN A QUIET OUTSIDE ROOM WORKED OVER HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS. A MESSENGER ONE DAY FOUND HIM SO ENGROSSSED THAT HE LEFT HIS MESSAGE AND WENT AWAY WITHOUT ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

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WHEN THE ADDRESS WAS FINISHED LINCOLN GAVE IT INTO THE HANDS OF WILLIAM H. BAILHACHE, ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL, WHO LOCKED HIMSELF AND ONE COMPOSITOR IN THE COMPOSING ROOM OF THE JOURNAL AND PRINTED A DOZEN COPIES OF IT. THE COMPOSITOR THEN DISTRIBUTED THE TYPE. NOT EVEN REPORTERS FROM THE EAST, WATCHING LINCOLN EVERY DAY, KNEW WHAT WAS GOING ON.



LETTERS CAME DAILY TO LINCOLN, REVILING HIM, CURSING HIM FOR BRINGING THE COUNTRY TO AN EVIL PASS, THREATENING HIS LIFE. HIS YOUNG SECRETARIES DEALT WITH THE BULK OF THIS MAIL



TAD LINCOLN, ALWAYS A GREAT FAVORITE OF HIS FATHER, OFTEN SAT ON HIS KNEE WHILE HE TALKED OVER HIS PLANS WITH IMPORTANT MEN WHO VISITED HIM AT HIS HOUSE. ONE EVENING TAD CAME WHISPERING TO HIM THAT "MA SAYS SUPPER IS READY." "YOU SEE, GENTLEMEN," SAID LINCOLN, "I CANNOT MAKE MY SON A MEMBER OF MY CABINET, FOR HE CANNOT KEEP A STATE SECRET"

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LINCOLN AND MRS. LINCOLN WENT TO CHICAGO TO MEET THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN. AT A GREAT RECEPTION HELD AT THE TREMONT HOUSE HE HELD UP THE LINE OF GUESTS WHILE HE SIGNED HIS NAME IN THE AUTOGRAPHBOOKS OF EIGHTY LITTLE GIRLS.

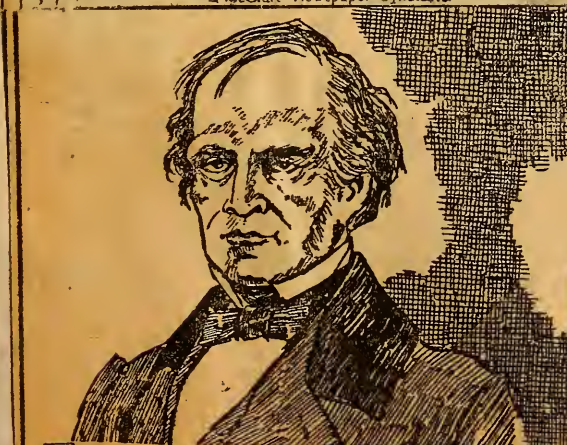


ON THE NIGHT OF HIS ELECTION LINCOLN WORKED OUT A PROVISIONAL CABINET. THE NAMES HE SET DOWN WERE IN THE MAIN THE NAMES OF THE MEN APPOINTED FOUR MONTHS LATER.

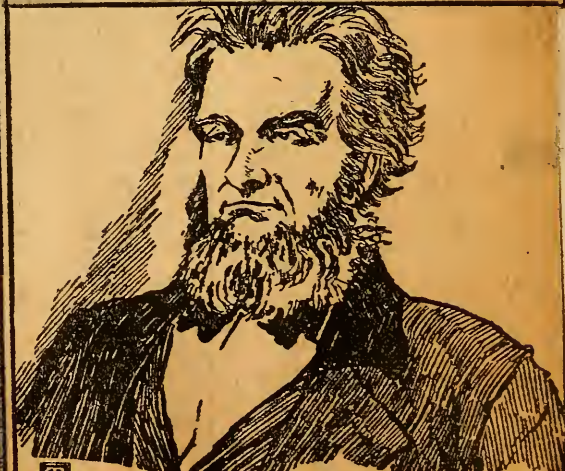
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FIRST THERE WAS WILLIAM H. SEWARD OF NEW YORK, WHOM HE HAD DISPLACED AT CHICAGO. LINCOLN KNEW THAT SEWARD HAD DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN TO FORCE THE FIGHT ON SLAVERY EXTENSION. HE KNEW THAT MANY REPUBLICANS FELT THAT SEWARD, NOT LINCOLN, SHOULD HAVE BEEN NOMINATED. SEWARD HELD HIS FOLLOWERS TO LINCOLN. LINCOLN SLATED HIM AS SECRETARY OF STATE.



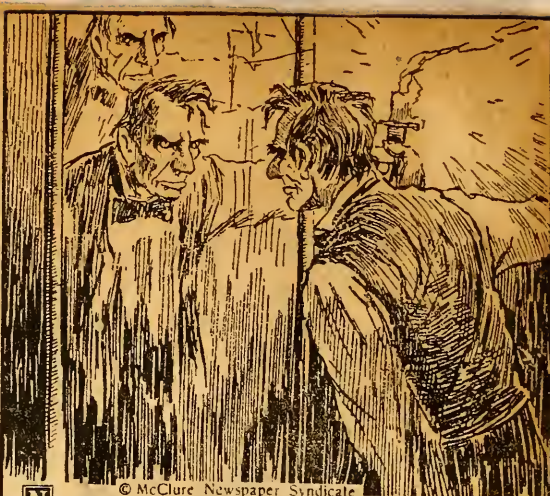
LINCOLN WROTE DOWN THE NAME OF ANOTHER CHICAGO CANDIDATE, SALMON P. CHASE OF OHIO, AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. SEWARD WAS A CONSERVATIVE, CHASE A RADICAL, SEWARD A PROTECTIONIST, CHASE A FREE TRADER. LINCOLN CONSIDERED THEM THE TWO STRONG MEN OF HIS CABINET, AND BELIEVED THEY WOULD BALANCE EACH OTHER.



THE THIRD NAME LINCOLN WROTE DOWN THE NIGHT OF HIS ELECTION WAS THAT OF EDWARD BATES, A LAWYER OF RECOGNIZED ABILITY, WHO CAME FROM MISSOURI, A SECTION WHICH WAS SURE TO BE DOUBTFUL IN FUTURE STRUGGLES. BATES, LIKE CHASE, HAD BEEN A DEMOCRAT.



THROUGH THESE MONTHS BEFORE HIS INAUGURATION LINCOLN RECEIVED MANY THREATS OF ASSASSINATION. HE SEEMED LESS TROUBLED BY THEM THAN ANYBODY ELSE.



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NEVERTHELESS LINCOLN, ALWAYS MOODY, WAS SOMETIMES DEPRESSED BY THE DANGERS AHEAD. HE WAS PARTICULARLY BOTHERED BY A DOUBLE IMAGE OF HIMSELF HE SAW IN HIS MIRROR. HE TOOK IT TO BE A PREMONITION OF DEATH.



SHORTLY BEFORE THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON, AN OLD FARMER, IN BUTTERNUT JEANS, RODE INTO SPRINGFIELD ON HORSEBACK. HE HAD COME MANY MILES TO BID LINCOLN GODSPEED. HE WAS BENT AND CHARLED WITH AGE, AND NEARLY BLIND. PEERING CLOSELY INTO LINCOLN'S FACE, "IT'S THE SAME MAN," HE SAID. HE WAS A FRIEND OF DUFF ARMSTRONG, WHOM LINCOLN HAD DEFENDED YEARS BEFORE IN A FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL.



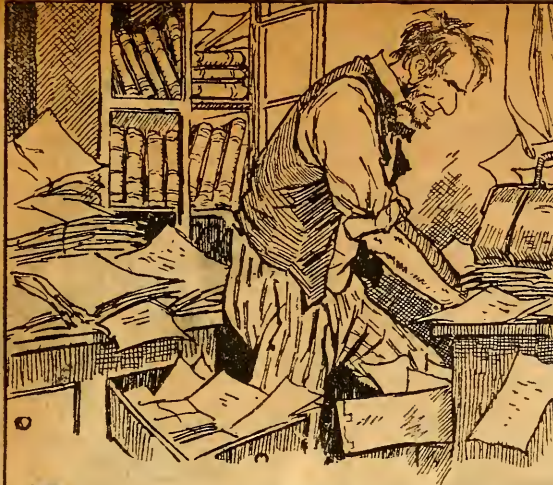
IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT LINCOLN'S FRIENDS FIRST NOTICED SIGNS OF A BEARD GROWING ON THE FACE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. HE TOLD THEM THAT HE WAS GROWING IT BECAUSE A LITTLE GIRL HAD WRITTEN HIM PROMISING TO GET HER TWO DEMOCRATIC BROTHERS TO VOTE FOR HIM IF HE WOULD WEAR A BEARD.



THERE WERE, HOWEVER, MANY GAY AND PLEASANT INCIDENTS IN THESE MONTHS. MRS. LINCOLN WAS GREATLY PLEASED WITH HER NEW SOCIAL IMPORTANCE. A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE INAUGURATION A NEW YORK HATTER CALLED AT THE SPRINGFIELD HOME OF THE LINCOLNS AND PRESENTED THE PRESIDENT-ELECT WITH A BLACK SILK HAT. "WELL, WIFE," SAID MR. LINCOLN. "IF NOTHING ELSE COMES OUT OF THIS SCRAPE WE ARE GOING TO HAVE SOME NEW CLOTHES."



MRS. LINCOLN HAD MANY GOWNS FOR HER WASHINGTON WARDROBE MADE BY A NEIGHBOR DRESSMAKER. THE DRESSMAKER'S LITTLE GIRL ASKED FOR SOME PIECES TO MAKE DOLLS' CLOTHES. MRS. LINCOLN GAVE HER AN OLD-FASHIONED VALISE SAYING, "TAKE WHAT YOU WANT IN THIS OLD VALISE AND NEVER BRING IT BACK." IT WAS THE BAG LINCOLN HAD CARRIED DURING THE DOUGLAS DEBATES, AND IS NOW A PRIZED POSSESSION OF THE FERRY MUSEUM OF YACOMA.

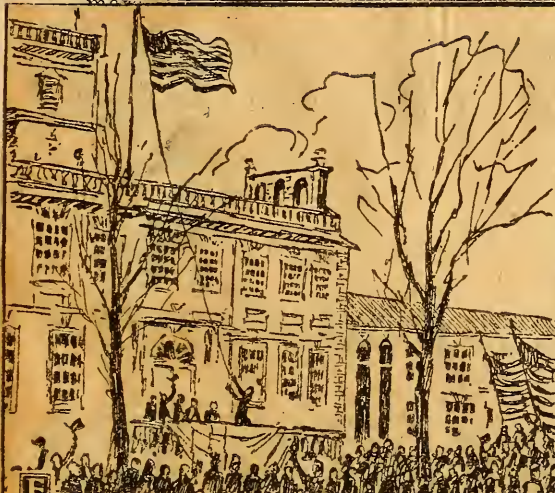


LINCOLN SPENT A GOOD DEAL OF TIME CLEARING OUT THE FILES IN HIS OFFICE AND SORTING OVER HIS PAPERS.

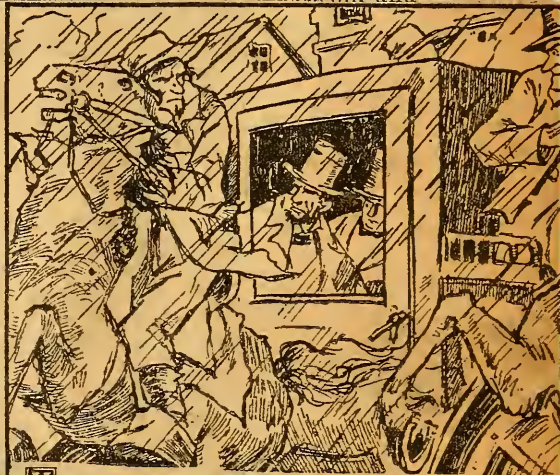
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BEFORE THE PRESIDENT-ELECT FINALLY LEFT SPRINGFIELD HE ONE EVENING TOOK A GRIPSACK FILLED WITH SPEECHES, NOTES, AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUSCRIPTS TO THE HOUSE OF DR. JOHN TODD, AN OLD FRIEND. HE GAVE THIS GRIPSACK INTO THE HANDS OF DR. TODD'S DAUGHTER, MRS. GRIMSBY, SAYING IT HELD HIS "LITERARY BUREAU." SHE WAS TO KEEP IT UNTIL HE RETURNED—IF HE NEVER RETURNED SHE WAS TO DO AS SHE PLEASED WITH IT.



FOR THE NEXT TWELVE DAYS THE LINCOLN SPECIAL TRAIN ZIGZAGGED BACK AND FORTH—TO INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK. EVERY TOWN TURNED OUT TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT. AT PHILADELPHIA HE RAISED AN AMERICAN FLAG OVER INDEPENDENCE HALL.



HE ARRIVED AT PITTSBURGH IN A POURING RAIN THREE OF FOUR HOURS LATE. BUT A DRENCHED CROWD FOLLOWED HIM THROUGH PACKED STREETS. AT ONE POINT THE COLD AND RESTLESS HORSES OF A BAND OF MOUNTED MEN STAMPED, AND ALMOST DEMOLISHED THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.

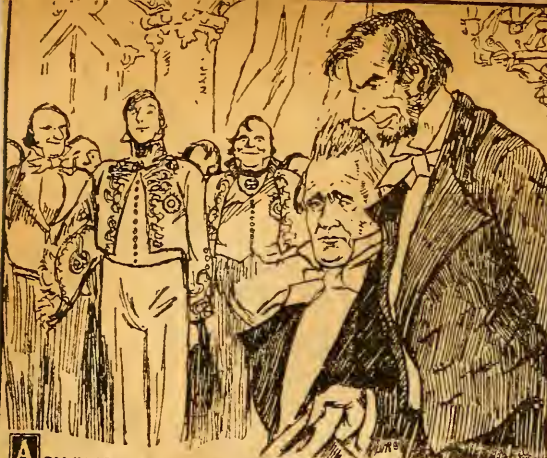


IN A SMALL WESTERN NEW YORK TOWN WHERE THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN STOPPED AND LINCOLN MADE A SPEECH HE MET GRACE BEDELL, THE LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD WRITTEN TO HIM ASKING HIM TO GROW WHISKERS. HE BENT DOWN, KISSED HER, AND SAID, "YOU SEE, I GREW THESE WHISKERS TO PLEASE YOU, GRACIE."

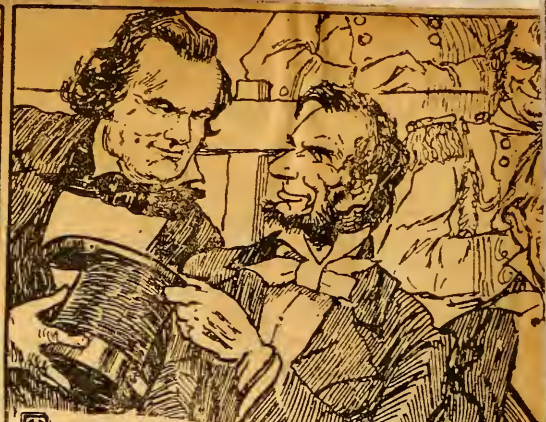


AT INDIANAPOLIS MRS. LINCOLN AND THE TWO YOUNGER SONS JOINED THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. SHE HAD MEANT TO STAY IN SPRINGFIELD FOR SOME TIME LONGER, BUT GENERAL SCOTT, WHO HAD CHARGE OF ALL PLANS FOR LINCOLN'S SAFETY, URGED HER TO JOIN HIM AT ONCE AS PROTECTION FROM THREATENED ASSASSINATION.

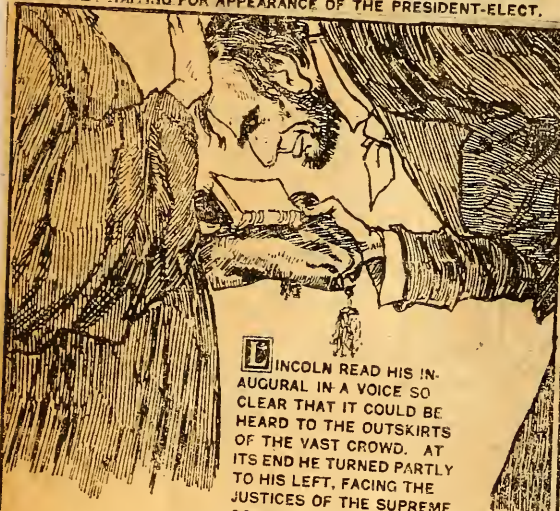
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ARM IN ARM WITH MR. BUCHANAN LINCOLN PASSED THROUGH THE LONG TUNNEL ERECTED FOR HIS PROTECTION, ENTERED THE CAPITOL AND PASSED INTO THE SENATE CHAMBER FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH SENATORS, MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND VISITORS. VAST CROWDS SURROUNDED THE CAPITOL, WAITING FOR APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.



THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, HEADED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN CAP AND GOWN, MOVED TO THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL WHERE A PLATFORM HAD BEEN ERECTED. AS SOON AS THE LARGE COMPANY WAS SEATED, LINCOLN LOOKED ABOUT FOR A SPOT WHERE HE MIGHT PLACE HIS HIGH SILK HAT. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, SEATED JUST BEHIND HIM, STEPPED FORWARD QUICKLY AND TOOK IT. "IF I CAN'T BE PRESIDENT, I CAN AT LEAST HOLD HIS HAT," HE WHISPERED TO A FRIEND.



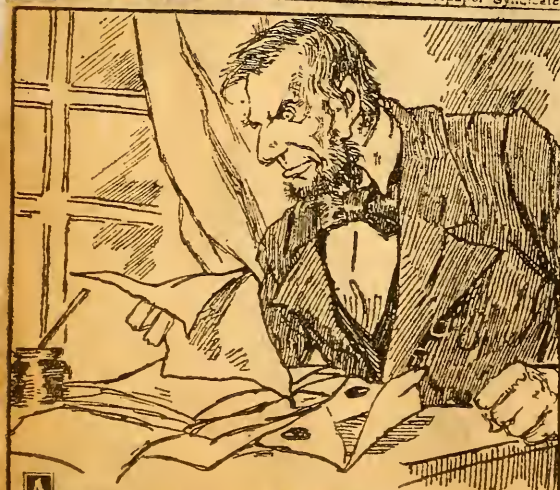
LINCOLN READ HIS INAUGURAL IN A VOICE SO CLEAR THAT IT COULD BE HEARD TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE VAST CROWD. AT ITS END HE TURNED PARTLY TO HIS LEFT, FACING THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. "I AM NOW READY

TO TAKE THE OATH PRESCRIBED BY THE CONSTITUTION," HE SAID. THE OATH WAS THEN ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. LINCOLN KISSED THE BIBLE.

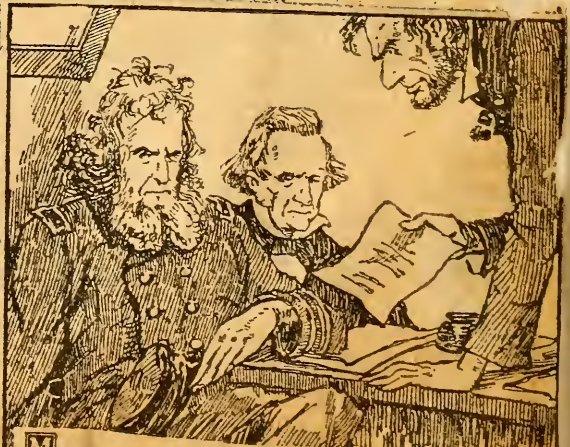
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HERE WAS ONE STARTLING INCIDENT IN THE CEREMONIES LINCOLN WAS WELL ON WITH THE READING OF HIS SPEECH WHEN THERE WAS A CRASH IN FRONT OF HIM. THERE WAS A MOMENT OF AGITATION, THEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THE LIMB OF A TREE WHERE AN ONLOOKER WAS PERCHED HAD BROKEN AND FALLEN UNDER HIS WEIGHT.



AMONG THE FIRST PAPERS Laid BEFORE LINCOLN ON MARCH 5—HIS FIRST DAY IN OFFICE—WAS ONE FROM MAJOR ANDERSON, COMMANDER AT FORT SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON WROTE THAT HIS SUPPLIES WERE ALMOST EXHAUSTED, AND THAT IF HELP WERE NOT FORTHCOMING, HE MUST SURRENDER.

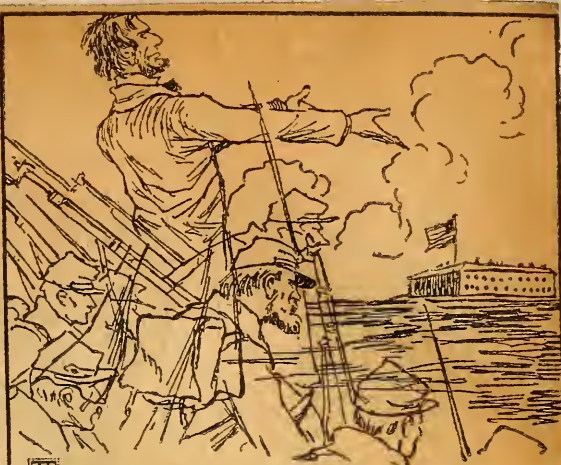


MILITARY EXPERTS TOLD LINCOLN IT WOULD TAKE TWENTY THOUSAND MEN TO RELIEVE SUMTER; THE ENTIRE ARMY THEN NUMBERED ABOUT SEVENTEEN THOUSAND, AND WAS WIDELY SCATTERED. LINCOLN CALLED SECRETARY OF WAR CAMERON AND SECRETARY WELLS, OF THE NAVY, AND ASKED THEM TO CONSULT WITH GENERAL SCOTT AND THEN LET HIM KNOW HOW SOON THEY COULD RELIEVE FORT SUMTER.



WELLS AND CAMERON WERE READY TO DO WHAT THEY COULD TO ORGANIZE A FORCE TO GO TO SUMTER, BUT SEWARD WORKED FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS TO PERSUADE THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET TO HOLD OUT AGAINST LINCOLN'S WISHES. HE URGED THAT THE CONFEDERACY WOULD DISSIPATE IF SUMTER WERE LEFT IN ITS HANDS.

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WHEN LINCOLN ASKED THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET FOR THEIR WRITTEN OPINIONS OF THE ADVISABILITY OF SUCCORING ANDERSON, ONLY ONE, THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, UPHELD HIM. ALL THE OTHERS HAD BEEN WON OVER BY SEWARD. UNDAUNTED, HOWEVER, LINCOLN DETERMINED TO GIVE HELP TO THE BESIEGED FORT.



ONE OF THE GREAT PROBLEMS OF THE FIRST DAYS OF LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT WAS THE OFFICE SEEKERS. "THE LOCUSTS," THE NEWSPAPERS CALLED THEM, THROGHS OF

THESE EAGER APPLICANTS FILLED THE PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THE LOWER FLOOR AND THE FAMOUS EAST ROOM, WAITING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.



LINCOLN, ALWAYS A LOVER OF HUMAN NATURE, REFUSED TO HEDGE HIMSELF ABOUT WITH FORMALITY JUST BECAUSE HE WAS PRESIDENT. AND AS HE PASSED INFORMALLY BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE CORRIDORS OF THE WHITE HOUSE HE WAS OVERWHELMED BY THESE APPLICANTS FOR FAVOR.



THEY EVEN ACCOSTED LINCOLN IN THE STREET. ONE DAY A MAN STOPPED HIS CARRIAGE AND PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS. "NO, NO," SAID THE PRESIDENT, INDIGNANTLY, "I WON'T OPEN SHOP IN THE STREET."

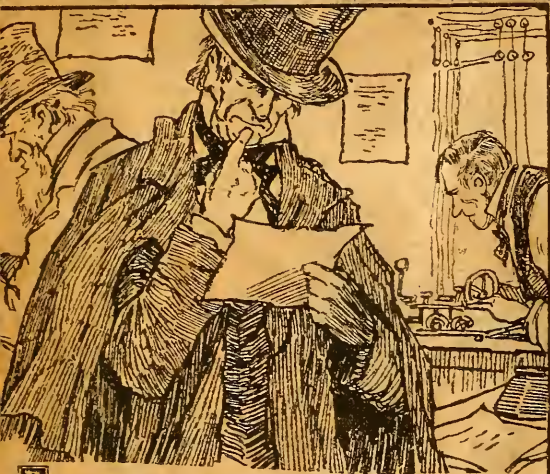
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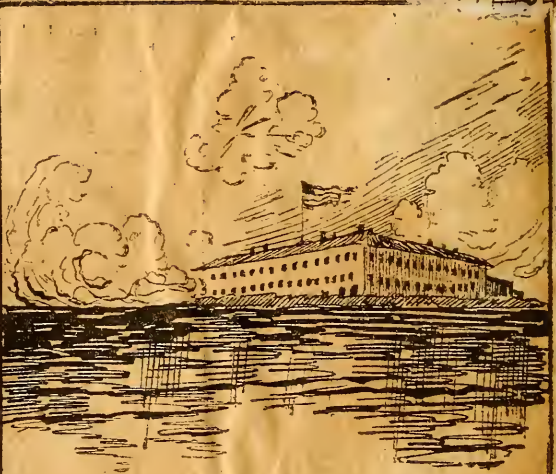
SEWARD DETERMINED THAT HE WOULD BREAK UP THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCED EXPEDITION TO AID FORT SUMTER. WITHOUT CONSULTING WELLS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, HE PUT A MAN WHOM HE COULD TRUST IN HIS INTRIGUE IN AN IMPORTANT WASHINGTON POST OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. AN ORDER, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT, FOR THIS APPOINTMENT CAME TO WELLS ONE NIGHT AT DINNER.



WELLS RUSHED IMMEDIATELY TO THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE HE FOUND MR. LINCOLN IN HIS OFFICE. "WHAT HAVE I DONE WRONG?" ASKED LINCOLN, SEEING THE PERTURBATION OF HIS CALLER. WELLS THRUST THE ORDER AT LINCOLN. AFTER HE HAD READ IT, LINCOLN EXPLAINED THAT HE MUST HAVE OVERLOOKED IT IN SIGNING THE ROUTINE PAPERS SEWARD HAD GIVEN HIM. "TEAR IT UP," SAID LINCOLN, "AND ACT AS IF YOU HAD NEVER RECEIVED IT."

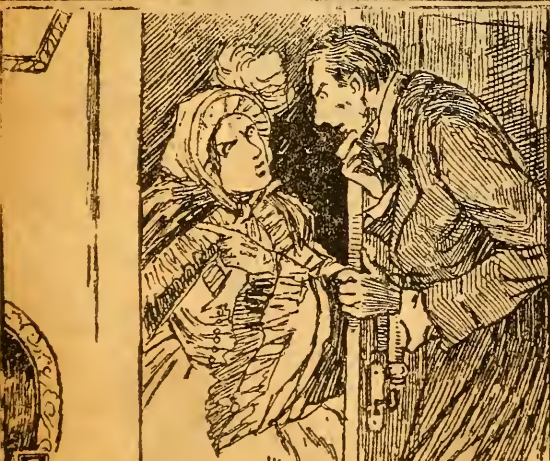


BUT AT LAST THE EXPEDITION TO FURNISH PROVISIONS—NOT MEN—WENT FORWARD TO FORT SUMTER, IN SPITE OF ALL OPPOSITION TO LINCOLN'S DETERMINATION. EVEN THEN SEWARD SENT SECRETLY TELEGRAMS CALCULATED TO KEEP THE EXPEDITION FROM REACHING ITS GOAL.



ON APRIL 12, 1861, THE SHOT THAT OPENED THE CIVIL WAR WAS FIRED ON FORT SUMTER.

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STORIES OF PLOTS AGAINST LINCOLN'S LIFE WENT THE ROUNDS. ONE NIGHT ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR ACTRESSES OF THE DAY, JEAN DAVENPORT, CAME TO THE WHITE HOUSE REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTS AND WORDS WHICH HAD COME TO HER KNOWLEDGE. THE PRESIDENT WAS CALMLY SLEEPING, BUT SHE TOLD HER STORY TO JOHN HAY.



YOUNG HAY, WHO HAD BEEN STAGESTRUCK WITH THE POPULAR ACTRESS, ENJOYED THIS INTERVIEW. HE WAS ALSO TROUBLED BY THE RUMORS. WHEN HE TOLD THEM TO LINCOLN, THE PRESIDENT MERELY LAUGHED AT HIS FEARS.

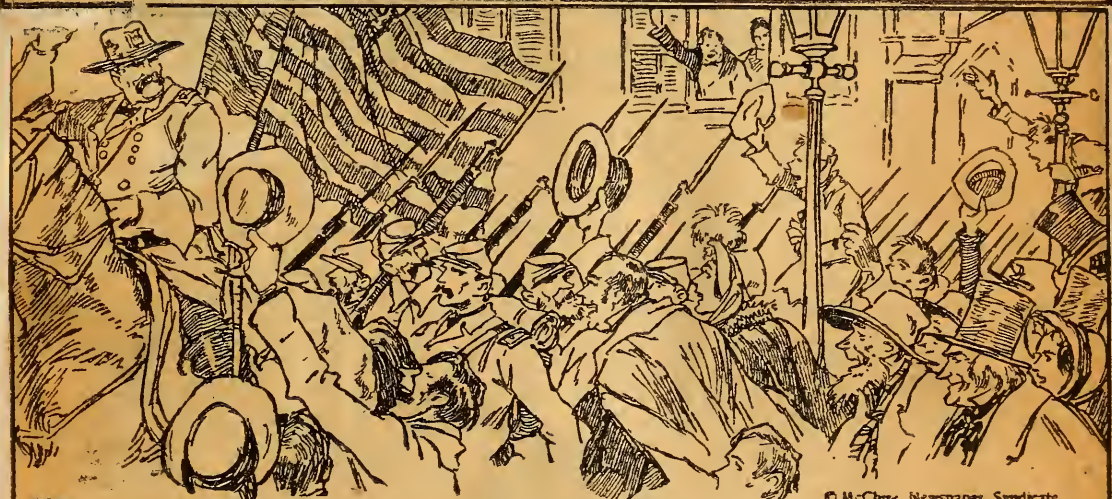
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1 THOUGH LINCOLN NEVER SEEMED DISTURBED ABOUT HIS OWN SAFETY, HE FEARED FOR THAT OF THE SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON. THEY HAD TO PASS THROUGH BALTIMORE, NONE TOO FRIENDLY TO THE UNION CAUSE. SOON RUMORS CAME THAT THE 6TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT HAD BEEN ATTACKED IN THE STREETS OF THAT CITY.



1 LINCOLN, WORRYING ABOUT THE FATE OF THE TROOPS HE HAD CALLED OUT, USED TO WALK THE FLOOR MUTTERING, "WHY DON'T THEY COME? WHY DON'T THEY COME?" THESE WERE AMONG THE MOST ANXIOUS HOURS OF THE EARLY PART OF THE WAR FOR THE PRESIDENT.



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1 THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK WAS THE FIRST TO REACH WASHINGTON. IT ENTERED THE CAPITAL ON THE MORNING OF APRIL 25. WITH BANNERS FLYING AND BAND

PLAYING, THE TIRED AND TRAVEL-WORN MEN MARCHED UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WHILE THE RELIEVED SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE UNION CAUSE CHEERED AND CHEERED.



1 THE PRESIDENT WAS WAITING AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO GREET THE FIRST OF THE ARMY HE HAD SUMMONED. THE SIGHT OF THE SOLDIERS TO SOME EXTENT ALLAYED HIS ANXIETIES. FOR THE TIME WASHINGTON WAS SECURE FROM ATTACK.



1 THERE WAS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE RAISING OF AN ARMY THE NORTH RESPONDED ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO THE CALL TO ARMS. THERE WERE MORE SOLDIERS THAN THE GOVERNMENT COULD TAKE CARE OF. TROOPS WERE SOON ENCAMPED IN EVERY OPEN SPACE IN WASHINGTON AND IN MOST OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



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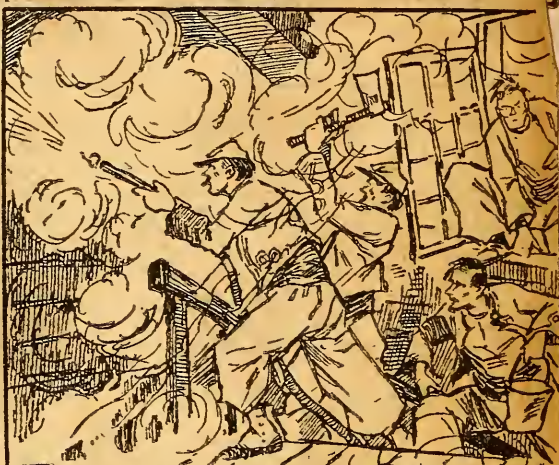
THE REAL MEANING OF WAR WAS NOW COMING HOME TO LINCOLN—IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1862. LONG LINES OF SOLDIERS FROM THE NORTH CONSTANTLY PASSED THROUGH WASHINGTON TO THE FRONT.



AND AS CONSTANTLY LONG TRAINS OF DEAD AND WOUNDED PASSED NORTH FROM THE BATTLE FIELDS, THROUGH WASHINGTON.



ONE OF THE ARRIVING COMPANIES OF SOLDIERS PARTICULARLY INTERESTING TO LINCOLN WAS THE NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS YOUNG FRIEND, ELMER ELLSWORTH, THEIR COLONEL. THESE PICTURESCUE SOLDIERS WHO WERE QUARTERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CAUGHT THE IMAGINATION OF THE WHOLE CITY.



ONE NIGHT THE WILLARD HOTEL WAS THREATENED WITH FIRE. THE ZOUAVES JUMPED OUT OF THE CAPITOL WINDOWS, CLIMBED THE FENCE AROUND THE FIRE HOUSE, PULLED OUT THE FIRE ENGINE, AND WERE HARD AT WORK FIGHTING THE FIRE BEFORE THE CITY FIREMEN WERE AWAKE.



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FROM THE SOUTHERN WINDOWS OF THE WHITE HOUSE LINCOLN COULD LOOK DOWN THE RIVER TOWARD ALEXANDRIA WITH MOODY FACE HE USED TO WATCH THROUGH A GLASS THE CONFEDERATE FLAG FLOATING OVER THAT CITY. IN MAY IT WAS DECIDED TO OCCUPY THE VIRGINIA BANK OF THE POTOMAC FROM ARLINGTON TO ALEXANDRIA.



ELLSWORTH WAS IN THE OCCUPYING FORCE SENT ACROSS THE POTOMAC AND IN PASSING A HOTEL IN ALEXANDRIA ABOVE WHICH THE CONFEDERATE FLAG FLOATED HE ORDERED IT DOWN. HE WAS SHOT DEAD AS HE ENTERED TO SEE THAT HIS ORDER WAS CARRIED OUT. IT WAS ONE OF THE FIRST DEATHS OF THE WAR, AND CAME CLOSE TO LINCOLN.



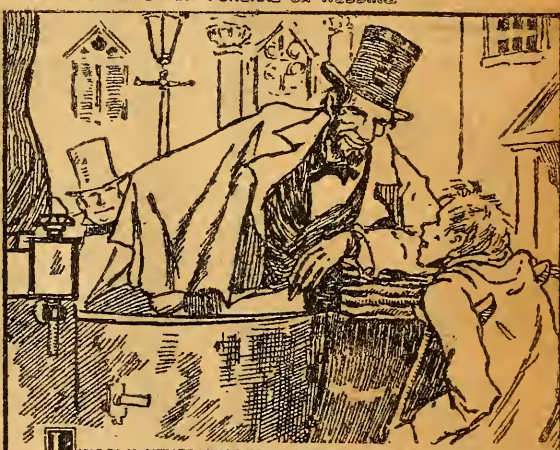
CAMPS WERE SOON ESTABLISHED ALL AROUND WASHINGTON. LINCOLN EARLY FORMED THE HABIT OF DRIVING OUT EVERY

AFTERNOON TO VISIT THE BOYS IN THEIR TENTS, OR TO ATTEND A MILITARY FUNERAL OR WEDDING.

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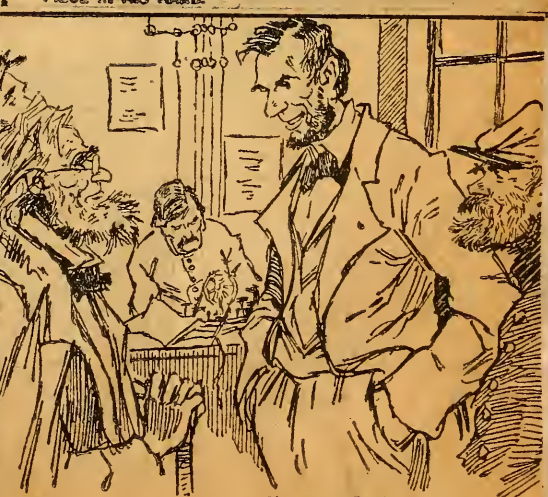
LINCOLN AT THIS TIME MADE LIFELONG FRIENDS WITH MANY SOLDIERS, WHO LIKED HIS INFORMAL VISITING OF THEIR CAMPS, AND INTEREST IN THEIR WELFARE. IN RETURN THEY GAVE HIM AND THE CAUSE HE REPRESENTED A LOYALTY THAT ENDED ONLY WITH DEATH.



LINCOLN NEVER MISSED A CHANCE TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, NO MATTER HOW HUMBLE THEY WERE. ONE AFTERNOON IN MAY HE WAS SITTING IN HIS CARRIAGE IN FRONT OF THE TREASURY WAITING FOR MR. CHASE WHEN ALONG CAME A POOR BOY ON CRUTCHES. LINCOLN BECKONED TO THE BOY, CHATTED WITH HIM A FEW MINUTES, AND SENT HIM AWAY SMILING WITH A GOLD PIECE IN HIS HAND.

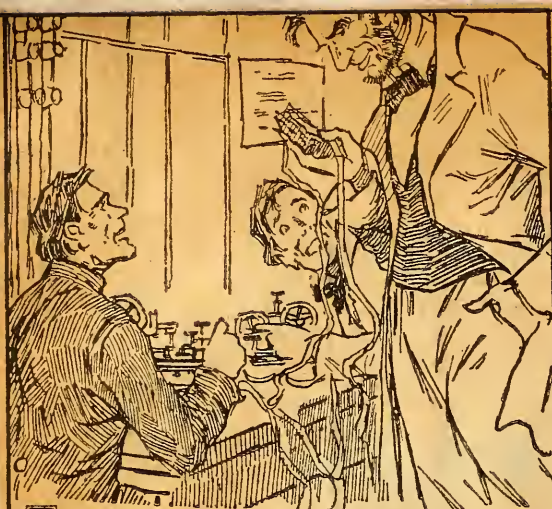


IN THESE FIRST DAYS OF THE WAR, BEFORE HIS ADVISERS HAD HEGGED HIM ABOUT WITH GUARDS, LINCOLN WAS MOST INFORMAL IN HIS RELATIONS WITH EVERYBODY. HE OFTEN RAN ACROSS THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN IN CARPET SLIPPERS TO THE FIRST MILITARY POST OFFICE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.



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HE ALWAYS HAD A CHEERY WORD FOR THE OPERATORS, WHOSE INFORMAL GREETING TO HIM WAS MERELY, "GOOD MORNING, MR. LINCOLN," OR "GOOD EVENING, MR. LINCOLN."



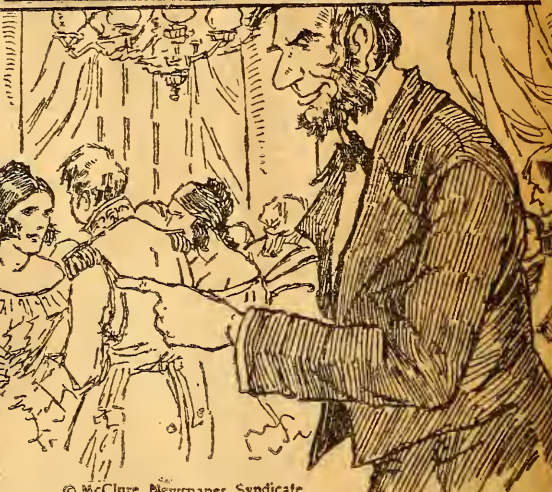
H HE WOULD TALK INFORMALLY WITH ANYONE WHO HAP-
PENED TO BE THERE—AND ANYBODY COULD COME IN
UNCHALLENGED.



O FTEN, WHEN A MESSENGER FROM THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE
WAS SENT TO LINCOLN, THE PRESIDENT WOULD GO BACK
WITH THE BOY, CHALLENGING HIM TO A GAME OF PEBBLE
THROWING OR A RUNNING MATCH AS THEY CROSSED THE
WHITE HOUSE LAWN.



L INCOLN COULD NOT WORK WELL IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF
TENSION. HE OFTEN BROKE IT BY TELLING A FUNNY STORY.
AT A BIG WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



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WAS TALKING INDISCREETLY TO A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED
GUESTS. LINCOLN, THINKING THIS BAD POLITICS, BROKE
IN WITH A HUMOROUS ANECDOTE AND SO CALMED AND DIS-
PERSED THE EXCITED GROUP.



O FFICIAL WASHINGTON HAD TROUBLE AT FIRST IN UNDER-
STANDING THIS STORY-TELLING. INFORMAL PRESIDENT WHO
OFTEN PREFERRED RUNNING HIS OWN ERRANDS TO SUMMON-
ING MESSENGERS. ONE HOT SUMMER DAY HE TRAMPED UP
AND DOWN THE STAIRS AT THE PENSION OFFICE, VAINLY TRY-
ING TO FIND THE PROPER CLERK TO WHOM TO PRESENT A
PENSION CLAIM.



F INALLY, DISCOURAGED, THE PRESIDENT WENT TO GENERAL
WINFIELD SCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS. "IT'S A GREAT THING
TO BE AN OFFICE HOLDER," LINCOLN SAID, AS HE EXPLAINED
THAT HE HAD BEEN TRAMPING ABOUT FOR AN HOUR UNSUC-
CESSFULLY. "I'M FAGGED OUT." OF COURSE THE CLAIM
WAS IMMEDIATELY PUT THROUGH.



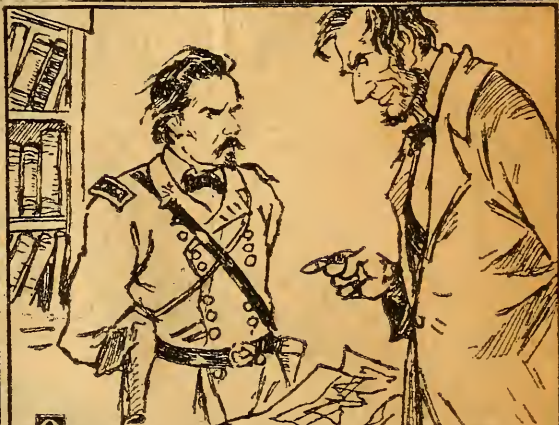
JULY 22, 1861, THE DAY AFTER THE DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE UNION FORCES AT BULL RUN, AS LINCOLN WATCHED.

THE BEATEN TROOPS STRAGGLING BACK INTO WASHINGTON. HE ANALYZED THE SITUATION AND MAPPED OUT HIS FUTURE COURSE.



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THERE WERE THOSE WHO TRIED TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE DEFEAT. "I SEE," SAID LINCOLN, TO ONE SUCH EXPLANATION. "I SEE. WE WHIPPED THE ENEMY AND THEN WE RAN AWAY."



ON JULY 22, ALONG WITH THE DISHEARTENING NEWS OF THE DEFEAT, THE COUNTRY HEARD THAT LINCOLN HAD CALLED GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN TO WASHINGTON AND GIVEN HIM COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THE DIVISION WHICH WAS TO TAKE RICHMOND. THE APPOINTMENT WAS POPULAR, AS MCCLELLAN HAD ALREADY SHOWN MILITARY ABILITY. THE PUBLIC FELT THAT HE WOULD NOT FAIL THEM.



IN THE FIRST SUMMER OF THE WAR LINCOLN HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH GENERAL JOHN G. FREMONT, IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST. FREMONT, A VIOLENT ABOLITIONIST, DECLARED THAT THE SLAVES OF THOSE IN MISSOURI WHO TOOK UP ARMS AGAINST THE UNION SHOULD BE FREE. THIS WAS AGAINST LINCOLN'S POLICY AND WAS MUCH OBJECTED TO IN THE WAVERING BORDER STATES—KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, MISSOURI.

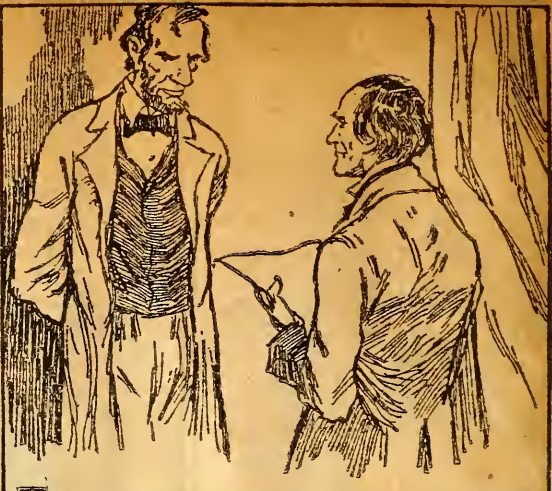


LINCOLN ASKED FREMONT TO MODIFY THIS ORDER. FREMONT REFUSED, AND SENT HIS WIFE, A HIGH-SPIRITED, SELF-CONFIDENT WOMAN, TO TRY TO PERSUADE LINCOLN TO TAKE HER HUSBAND'S POINT OF VIEW. THEY HAD A BAD HOUR TOGETHER, LATE AT NIGHT, AT THE END OF WHICH SHE LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE IN ANGER.



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LINCOLN WAS HIMSELF FORCED TO MODIFY FREMONT'S ORDER. A STORM OF PROTEST BROKE OUT IN THE NORTH. THERE WAS EVEN TALK OF IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT AND PUTTING FREMONT IN HIS PLACE.



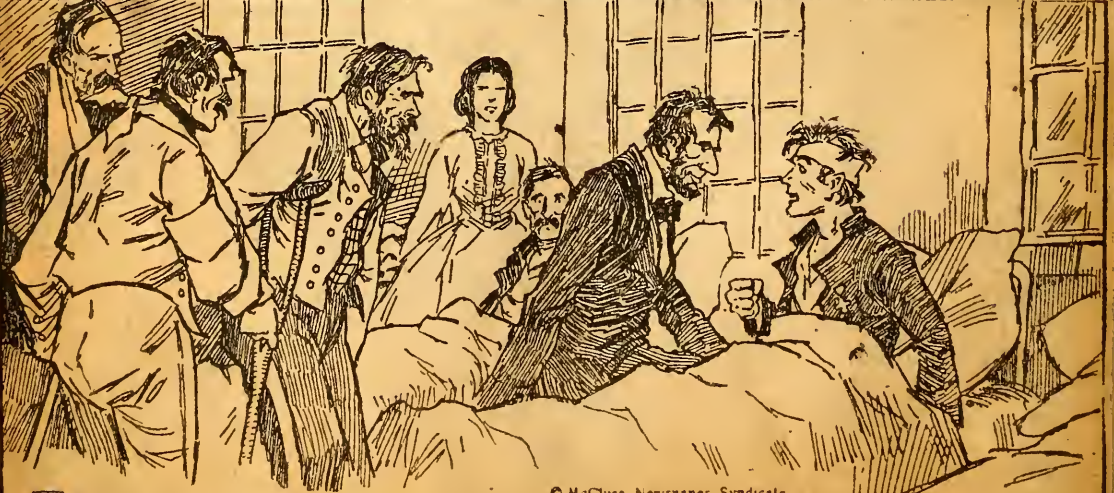
AT THE HEIGHT OF THIS TROUBLE A YOUNG MAN CAME TO LINCOLN WITH A LIST OF GRIEVANCES. "I MEET INSULTS ALL THE TIME," LINCOLN TOLD HIM. "FORGET YOUR ANNOYANCES, YOUNG MAN. THEY ARE ONLY FLEA BITES TO MINE!"



A GREAT PERSONAL SORROW CAME TO LINCOLN IN THE AUTUMN OF 1861. HIS OLD AND INTIMATE FRIEND, COLONEL E. D. BAKER, WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF. LINCOLN WAS AT MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS WHEN THE NEWS CAME OF BAKER'S DEATH.



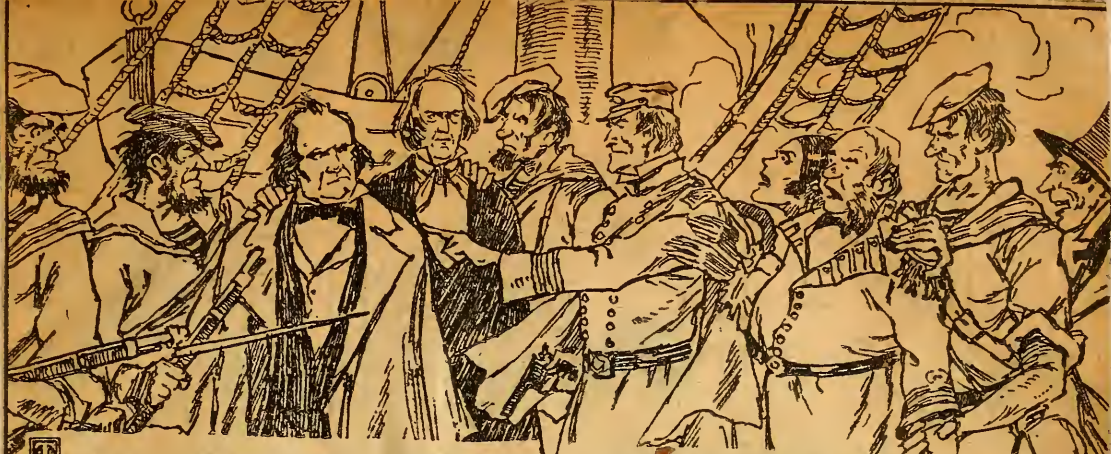
AS LINCOLN LEFT MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, HE WAS GRAY AND HAGGARD. HE STAGGERED AS HE REACHED THE STREET, AND ONLOOKERS SPRANG TO HELP HIM. BUT HE PULLED HIMSELF TOGETHER, AND WALKED ON, SEEING NOTHING—NOT EVEN RETURNING THE SALUTE OF THE SENTINEL ON DUTY BEFORE THE DOOR.



LINCOLN, IN HIS OWN ANXIETIES AND SORROW, NEVER FORGOT THE SORROWS OF OTHERS. HE USED FREQUENTLY TO VISIT THE MILITARY HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

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TALKING HOPEFULLY TO THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS, STOPPING AT ONE BEDSIDE TO TELL A FUNNY STORY AND AT ANOTHER TO HEAR SOME YOUNG MAN'S ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS AT THE FRONT.



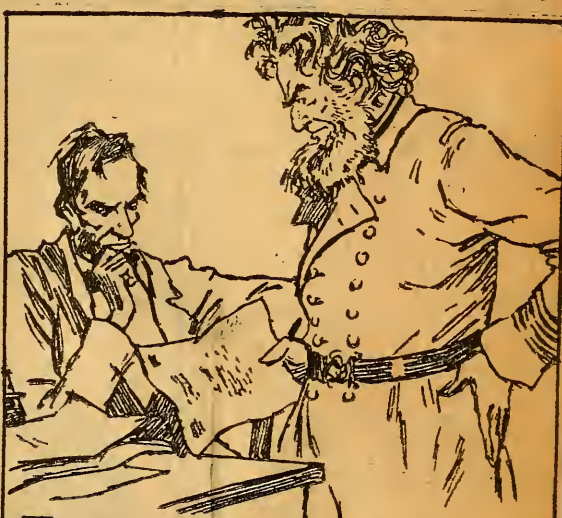
THE SYMPATHY ENGLAND AND FRANCE SHOWED THE CONFEDERACY IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR AND THEIR RESENTMENT OF THE UNION BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS, TROUBLED LINCOLN. WHEN A RASH AMERICAN CAPTAIN BOARDED THE BRITISH ROYAL MAIL PACKET TRENT IN SOUTHERN WATERS AND IN DEFIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL

LAW TOOK OFF TWO COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, MASON AND SLIDELL, HE REALIZED THE DANGER OF WAR WITH ENGLAND IF THE PRISONERS WERE NOT RELEASED. THERE WAS TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE OF THIS ACT IN THE NORTH—WE HAD TWISTED THE BRITISH LION'S TAIL! ENGLAND WAS CONVINCED WE WISHED WAR.

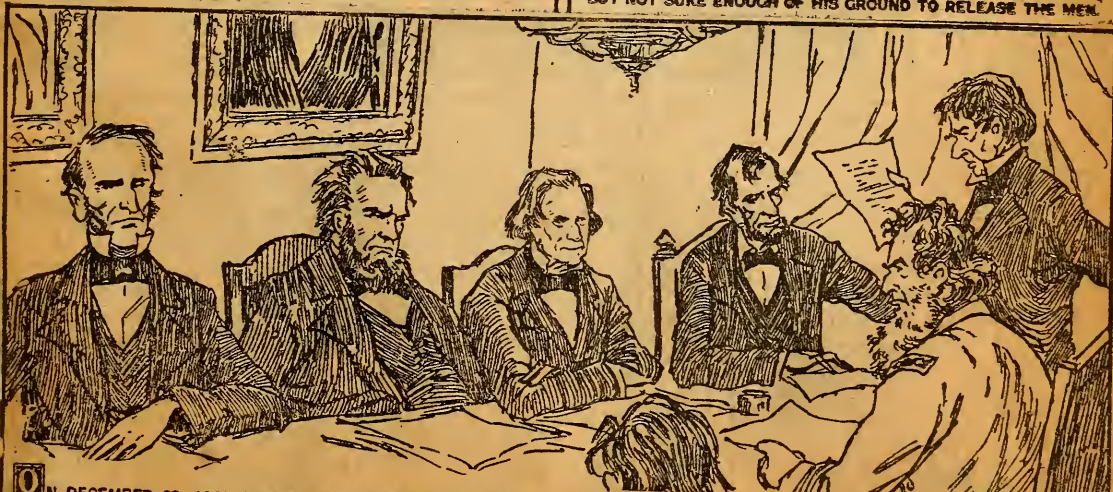


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MR. LINCOLN DID NOT AGREE WITH THIS ENTHUSIASM. HE TOLD A CALLER THE DAY THE NEWS CAME THAT HE WAS AFRAID MASON AND SLIDELL WOULD PROVE TO BE WHITE ELEPHANTS.



SECRETARY WELLES, GOING TO LINCOLN WITH ALL THE NEWS ON THE SUBJECT, FOUND THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS, BUT NOT SURE ENOUGH OF HIS GROUND TO RELEASE THE MEN.



ON DECEMBER 23, 1861, THERE WAS A HISTORIC CABINET MEETING. SEWARD HAD PREPARED A MASTERLY ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF GIVING UP MASON AND SLIDELL, THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TAKEN BY AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN FROM A BRITISH STEAMER IN SOUTHERN WATERS. ALTHOUGH MOST

OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET DETESTED SEWARD, THEY FELT THAT HIS ARGUMENT WAS RIGHT, AND A LITTLE LATER THE COMMISSIONERS WERE SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON. DANGER OF WAR WITH ENGLAND WAS THUS AVERTED.



THERE HAD BEEN A GOOD DEAL OF SCANDAL CONNECTED WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT UNDER SECRETARY CAMERON. LINCOLN RECEIVED COMPLAINTS OF KNAPSACKS GLUED TOGETHER AND FALLING TO PIECES AFTER A DAY'S WEAR, OF UNIFORMS TORN BY A PULL OF THE FINGERS, AND OF OTHER SHODDY EQUIPMENT WHICH INDICATED FRAUD AND CHEATING.

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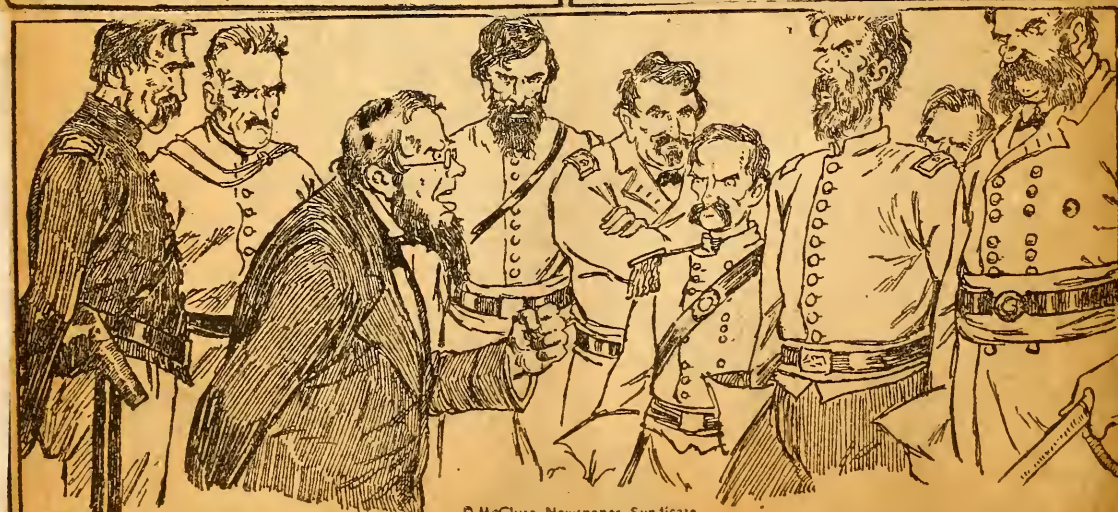
THE PRESIDENT, REALIZING THE DIFFICULTY OF RUNNING AN ARMY OF 500,000 WITH A MACHINE ADAPTED TO A PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF 12,000, UPHELD CAMERON FOR A LONG TIME—THEREBY GAINING MANY ENEMIES. BUT HE FINALLY RELIEVED HIM OF HIS CABINET POSITION AND MADE HIM MINISTER TO RUSSIA.



NO APPOINTMENT THAT LINCOLN MADE BETTER REVEALED HIS LARGE-MINDEDNESS THAN THAT IN JANUARY, 1862, OF EDWIN M. STANTON TO SUCCEED SIMON CAMERON AS SECRETARY OF WAR. NO MAN HAD TREATED LINCOLN MORE SUPERCILIOUSLY, EVEN INSULTINGLY, THAN STANTON; NO MAN HAD MORE PERSISTENTLY CRITICIZED AND ABUSED THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.



STANTON DISAPPROVED OF MANY OF LINCOLN'S INFORMAL HABITS. HE TOOK SERIOUSLY RUMORS THAT A PLAN WAS ON FOOT TO KIDNAP THE PRESIDENT, RUMORS AT WHICH LINCOLN LAUGHED. STANTON INSISTED THAT LINCOLN MUST NOT GO ABOUT ALONE, AND FINALLY PERSUADED HIM TO ACCEPT A MILITARY ESCORT.



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AS SOON AS STANTON BECAME A MEMBER OF THE CABINET HE BEGAN TO TALK TO ALL WHO WOULD LISTEN OF HIS PLANS. "NOW," SAID HE, "WE WILL HAVE SOME FIGHTING."

I INTEND TO ACCOMPLISH THINGS—TO MAKE ABE LINCOLN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—TO FORCE HIM TO FIGHT OR THROW UP."



PRESIDENT LINCOLN SPENT MUCH OF HIS TIME VISITING THE BIG ARMY OF OVER 100,000 MEN ENCAPED BEHIND ARLINGTON, ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM WASHINGTON. AGAIN AND AGAIN HIS AFTERNOON DRIVE WAS ACROSS THE LONG BRIDGE TO THE ARMY



IT WAS NOT ONLY AT CAMP THAT LINCOLN MET THE SOLDIERS. WASHINGTON WAS ALIVE WITH THEM AND THEY WERE NOT SLOW TO LEARN THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS EASY OF ACCESS—OFTEN FAR EASIER TO SEE THAN A DEPARTMENTAL CLERK WHO CAME FROM THEIR OWN PART OF THE COUNTRY.



BUT THE COUNTRY GREW TIRED OF MCCLELLAN'S INACTIVITY. THE DAILY MILITARY BULLETIN—"ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC"—BECAME A NATIONAL JOKE. MANY BARRACKS WERE GOING UP AROUND WASHINGTON; IT LOOKED AS IF THE ARMY WAS GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS, INSTEAD OF ADVANCING. AT LAST LINCOLN BECAME IMPATIENT. "IF GENERAL MCCLELLAN DOESN'T WANT TO USE THE ARMY," HE SAID ONCE, "I SHOULD LIKE TO BORROW IT AND SEE IF IT CANNOT BE MADE TO DO SOMETHING."

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JUST WHEN EVERYBODY THOUGHT MCCLELLAN WAS GOING TO ADVANCE, HE FELL ILL. THE PRESIDENT TOOK THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DO A LITTLE INVESTIGATING OF THE MILITARY SITUATION ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT. HE INTERVIEWED MANY OFFICERS TO GET THEIR VIEW OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.



MOREOVER, HE DETERMINED TO MASTER MILITARY SCIENCE. HE STUDIED THE REPORTS FROM THE VARIOUS FRONTS, TALKED WITH EXPERIENCED OFFICERS AND SPENT HOURS READING BOOKS ON MILITARY STRATEGY.

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IN JANUARY 27, 1862, LINCOLN FOR THE FIRST TIME USED HIS POWER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY, ISSUING HIS GENERAL ORDER NO. 1—IT COMMANDED AN ADVANCE OF ALL THE UNION FORCES ON FEBRUARY 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. BUT MCCLELLAN OPPOSED THE MOVE AND SUCCEEDED IN DEFEATING IT. A LITTLE LATER NEWS CAME THAT THE CONFEDERATES HAD ABANDONED THE BATTERIES WHICH WERE TO HAVE

BEEN ATTACKED. MCCLELLAN, TO PROVE THAT THIS WAS NOT SO, ATTACKED, AND FOUND THEM EMPTY—EVEN THE GUNS THEY HAD LEFT BEHIND WERE OF PAINTED WOOD. THIS PROVED THE INFERIORITY OF THE ENEMY HE HAD SO FEARED AND ANGERED THE NATION—AND THE PRESIDENT. A FRIEND WHO INTERVIEWED HIM AT THIS MOMENT CAME AWAY TO SAY: "THE WAR WILL GO ON NOW. OLD ABE IS MAD."



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MCCLLELLAN, BRILLIANT ORGANIZER OF ARMIES, WAS A HESITATING LEADER. BUT HE FINALLY ADVANCED, BY WATER, TOWARDS RICHMOND. HIS FAILURE AFTER THREE MONTHS TO TAKE THE CITY, WAS ALMOST HEART-BREAKING TO LINCOLN.

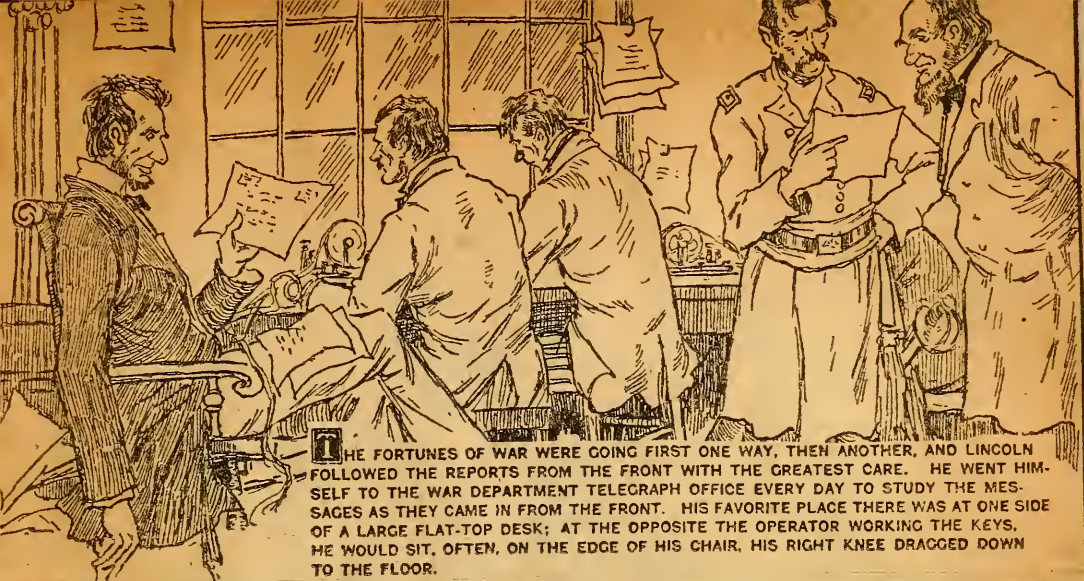
IN THE SPRING OF 1862, THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARIES STANTON AND CHASE WENT DOWN TO FORTRESS MONROE AND SPENT FIVE OR SIX DAYS GOING OVER THE FORTIFICATIONS AND THE CAMP.



THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL HAD MANY CONFERENCES, SIZING THINGS UP AND MAKING PLANS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS. BUT MCCLELLAN'S MAIN INTEREST SEEMED TO BE IN A NON-MILITARY PLAN HE HAD FOR GETTING THE NATION OUT OF ITS DIFFICULTIES, AND LINCOLN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON DISCOURAGED.



JUST BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT PARTY RETURNED TO WASHINGTON THEY WITNESSED THE BLOWING UP OF THE MERRIMAC BY THE CONFEDERATES IN THE POTOMAC, WHERE SHE HAD BEEN ABANDONED BY THE UNION FORCES. AFTER THE FIGHT, LIEUTENANT WORDEN OF THE MERRIMAC WENT TO WASHINGTON. LINCOLN LEFT A CABINET MEETING TO SEE HIM. "MR. PRESIDENT," SAID WORDEN, "YOU DO ME GREAT HONOR BY THIS VISIT." "SIR," SAID LINCOLN, "I AM THE ONE WHO IS HONORED."



THE FORTUNES OF WAR WERE GOING FIRST ONE WAY, THEN ANOTHER, AND LINCOLN FOLLOWED THE REPORTS FROM THE FRONT WITH THE GREATEST CARE. HE WENT HIMSELF TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE EVERY DAY TO STUDY THE MESSAGES AS THEY CAME IN FROM THE FRONT. HIS FAVORITE PLACE THERE WAS AT ONE SIDE OF A LARGE FLAT-TOP DESK; AT THE OPPOSITE THE OPERATOR WORKING THE KEYS, HE WOULD SIT, OFTEN, ON THE EDGE OF HIS CHAIR, HIS RIGHT KNEE DRAGGED DOWN TO THE FLOOR.



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LINCOLN ALWAYS LOVED CHILDREN. HE WOULD PLAY BALL FOR AN HOUR AT A TIME ON THE BROAD LAWNS OF THE HOME OF A FRIEND SEVEN MILES FROM WASHINGTON. THE CHILDREN

TOLD OF HOW LONG HIS STRIDES WERE, HOW HIS COAT TAILS STUCK OUT BEHIND HIM, AND HOW THEY TRIED TO HIT HIM WITH THE BALL AS HE RAN THE BASES. AND HE ENJOYED IT ALL AS MUCH AS THEY



HIS OWN TWO YOUNG SONS GAVE HIM A TREMENDOUS DEAL OF HAPPINESS. HE WAS FULL OF ANECDOTES OF THEM. ONE MORNING THE PRESIDENT MET A COMMISSION COME TO DISCUSS THE WAR, WITH THE LAUGHING ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE WHITE HOUSE WAS IN A STATE OF FEVERISH EXCITEMENT. ONE OF THE BOYS HAD THAT MORNING ANNOUNCED THAT THE CAT HAD KITTENS—THE OTHER THAT THE DOG HAD PUPPIES.



IN FEBRUARY, 1862, BOTH BOYS BECAME DESPERATELY ILL. LINCOLN WOULD SLIP AWAY FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK TO WATCH BY THEIR BEDS. EVERY NIGHT HE KEPT VIGIL BY THEIR SIDES. ON THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH WILLIE, THE OLDER OF THE TWO, DIED. THE PRESIDENT WAS HEART-BROKEN, AND THOUGH HE QUICKLY PULLED HIMSELF TOGETHER, THE BLOW AGED HIM GREATLY



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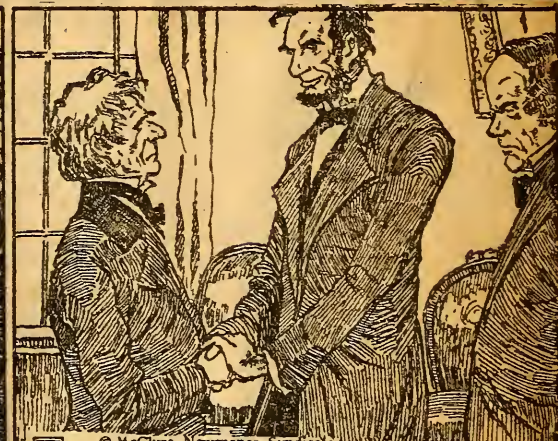
AFTER THE SAD DEATH OF WILLIE LINCOLN THE PRESIDENT DEVOTED HIMSELF ESPECIALLY TO LITTLE TAD, WHO USED OFTEN TO RIDE ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE ON HIS FATHER'S SHOULDERS.



THE LITTLE BOY WOULD RUN INTO HIS FATHER'S OFFICE WHILE MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCES WERE GOING ON. SOMETIMES HE WOULD FALL ASLEEP ON THE FLOOR AT HIS FATHER'S FEET. AND WHEN THE CONFERENCE WAS OVER THE PRESIDENT WOULD TENDERLY CARRY THE SLEEPING CHILD OFF TO BED.



JUST AT THIS TROUBLOUS TIME SEWARD RESIGNED, BECAUSE A RADICAL GROUP IN CONGRESS CHARGED HIM WITH DOMINATING LINCOLN AND BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY REVERSES. A LITTLE LATER NINE OF THE RADICAL SENATORS, AMONG THEM HIS FRIEND CHARLES SUMNER, CALLED ON LINCOLN WITH THEIR GRIEVANCE. HE MADE THEM TALK IT OVER WITH THE CABINET, AND THEN THEY ACCUSED CHASE, WHO HAD BEEN THEIR CONFIDANT, WITH TALKING DIFFERENTLY IN THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE THAN WHEN HE WAS ALONE WITH THEM. SO CHASE, TOO, SHORTLY RESIGNED.

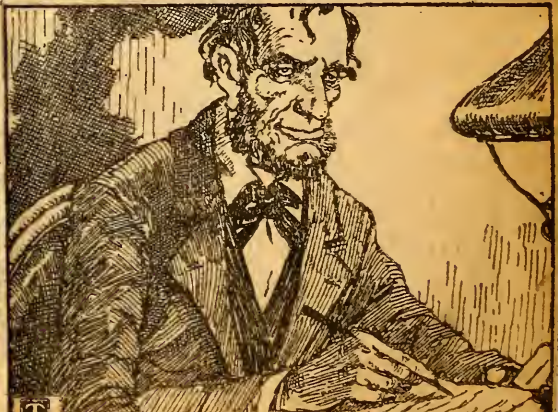


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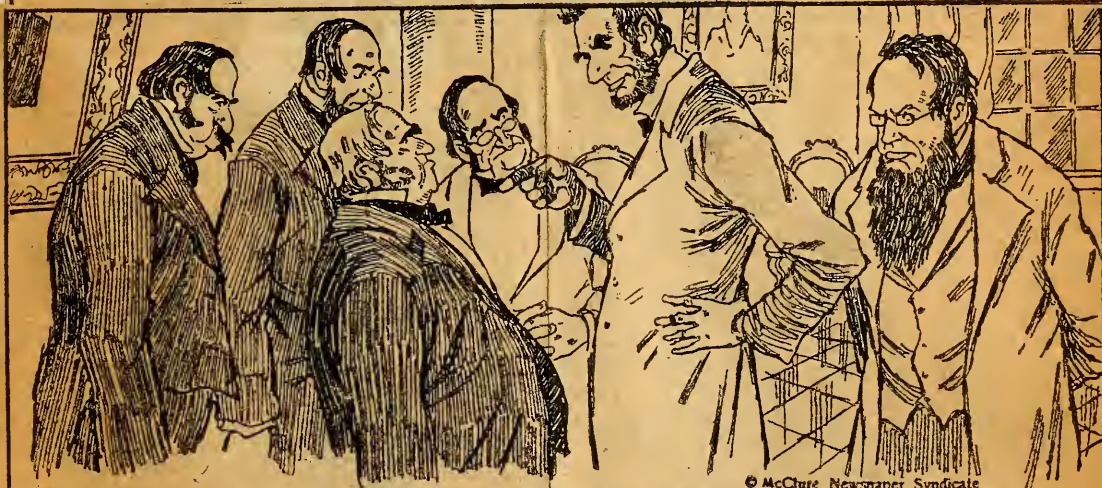


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IN THE SUMMER WHILE HE WAS PRESIDENT, LINCOLN SPENT THE NIGHTS AT A COTTAGE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME, A LITTLE NORTH OF THE CITY. TAD HAD SOME GOATS AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME AND WHEN HE WAS AWAY WITH HIS MOTHER LINCOLN WROTE TO HIS WIFE: "TELL TAD THAT POOR NANNY GOAT IS LOST. THE GARDENER KEPT COMPLAINING THAT

SHE DESTROYED THE FLOWERS, SO WE BROUGHT HER DOWN TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND SHE DISAPPEARED." BUT LATER TAD WAS MADE HAPPY WITH A WHOLE FAMILY OF GOATS WHEN HE WAS AWAY AGAIN WITH HIS MOTHER. LINCOLN TELEGRAPHED HIS WIFE: "TELL TAD THE GOATS AND FATHER ARE WELL—ESPECIALLY THE GOATS."



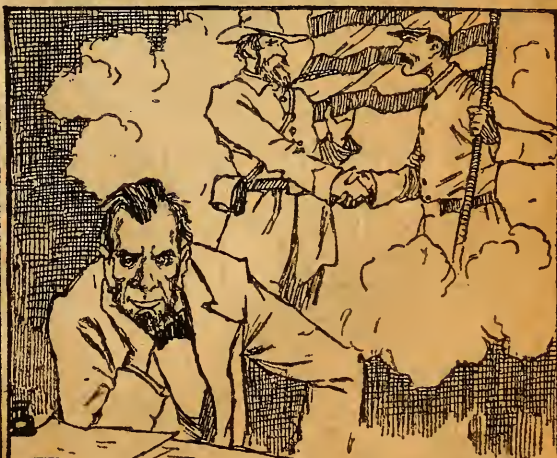
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STANTON, ONCE A FRIEND OF MCCLELLAN, TREMBLED WITH WRATH WHEN LINCOLN ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD KEEP MCCLELLAN IN COMMAND. "WE MUST USE WHAT TOOLS WE HAVE," THE PRESIDENT SAID. "THERE IS NO OTHER MAN

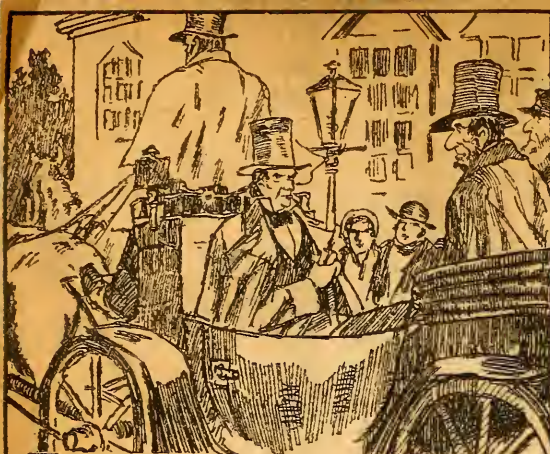
IN THE ARMY WHO CAN LICK THESE TROOPS OF OURS INTO SHAPE HALF SO WELL AS HE." AND TO AN ANGRY DELEGATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA ASKING MCCLELLAN'S DISMISSAL, HE SAID, "I ASK YOU—WHOM WOULD YOU NAME FOR HIS POSITION IF THE DUTY WERE YOURS?"



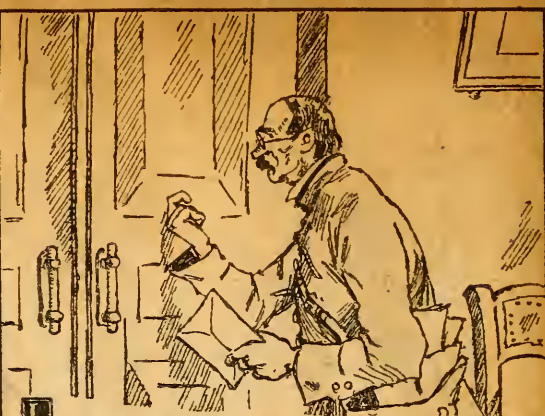
LINCOLN'S OBJECT IN FIGHTING THE WAR WAS TO PRESERVE THE UNION, NOT TO FREE THE SLAVES. HE BELIEVED THAT IF SLAVERY WAS CONFINED TO THE STATES WHERE IT THEN EXISTED AND WERE NOT ALLOWED TO SPREAD IT WOULD GRADUALLY DIE OUT. CARL SCHURZ, JUST BACK FROM SPAIN, WHERE HE HAD BEEN AMBASSADOR, TOLD LINCOLN EUROPE DID NOT UNDERSTAND HIS DESIRE FOR PRESERVING THE UNION, BUT WOULD SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NORTH IF THE SLAVES WERE FREED.



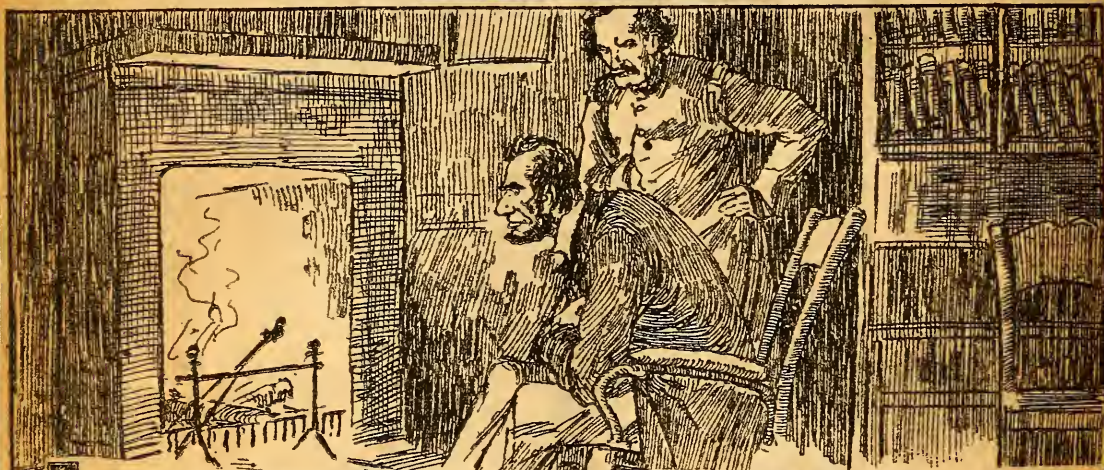
LINCOLN OBJECTED TO ABSOLUTION. HE WANTED TO BUY THE SLAVES FROM THEIR OWNERS AND FREE THEM. HE WAS WORKING HARD WITH CONGRESS AND WITH THE BORDER STATES IN THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER OF 1862 TO MAKE FRIENDS FOR THIS PLAN OF COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION. HE ENLISTED SCHURZ'S AID.



LINCOLN WAS UNABLE TO WIN SUPPORT FOR HIS PLAN OF COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION AND FINALLY DECIDED THAT IT WAS AN ABSOLUTE MILITARY NECESSITY TO FREE THE SLAVES. HE FIRST SUGGESTED THIS IDEA IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1862 TO SECRETARIES WELLES AND SEWARD AS THEY WERE DRIVING TO THE FUNERAL OF A BABY OF SECRETARY STANTON'S.



LINCOLN TALKED THE EMANCIPATION OVER WITH HIS CABINET, AND THEY GRADUALLY ACCEPTED IT. SEWARD SUGGESTED THAT LINCOLN WAIT FOR A VICTORY TO MAKE THE DOCUMENT HE HAD PREPARED PUBLIC: OTHERWISE HIS ENEMIES WOULD THINK IT HIS "LAST SHRIEK ON THE RETREAT" ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, CAME THE FEDERAL VICTORY AT ANTIETAM. FIVE DAYS LATER A STATE DEPARTMENT MESSENGER SUMMONED THE VARIOUS HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.



ALL THE EVILS WHICH LINCOLN HAD FORESEEN AS A POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION BEGAN TO POUR UPON THE ADMINISTRATION. THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS OF 1862 WERE A REBUKE TO LINCOLN—EVEN ILLINOIS WENT DEMOCRATIC. SOME OF LINCOLN'S FRIENDS, CARL SCHURZ AMONG THEM, BLAMED HIM FOR MAKING ARMY OFFICERS OF

DEMOCRATS. AFTER WRITING HIM SEVERAL SEVERE LETTERS, SCHURZ, THEN AN OFFICER, WENT TO SEE HIM. HE FOUND THE PRESIDENT SEATED BEFORE AN OPEN FIRE. "NOW TELL ME," SAID LINCOLN. "DO YOU THINK ME AS BAD A FELLOW AS YOU MADE OUT IN YOUR LETTERS?" AND OF COURSE SCHURZ LEFT A FIRMER FRIEND THAN EVER OF LINCOLN.



AT NOON, ON SEPTEMBER 22, ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET MET WITH MR. LINCOLN AT THE WHITE HOUSE. HE FIRST PICKED UP A BOOK OF ARTEMUS WARD'S AND READ A FEW AMUSING PASSAGES FROM IT—MUCH TO THE DISGUST

OF SECRETARIES CHASE AND STANTON. EVERYBODY ELSE LAUGHED. THEN, SERIOUSLY AND THOUGHTFULLY, HE READ TO HIS CABINET THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, AND HANDED IT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT DAY.

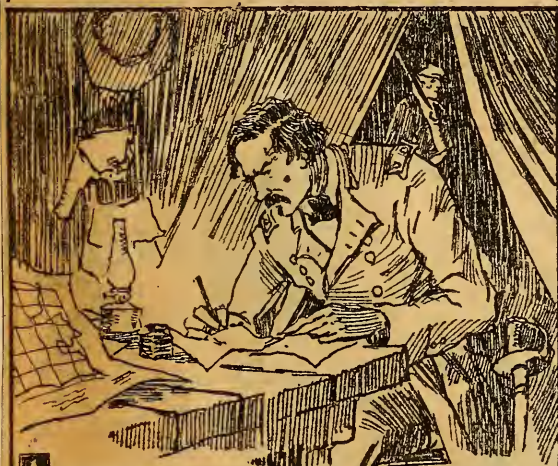


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SEWARD AND CHASE CRITICIZED THE PRESIDENT UNMERCEFULLY, BUT FINALLY SECRETARY SEWARD SAID TO HIS WIFE WHO WAS HIS ONLY REAL CONFIDANT "THE PRESIDENT IS THE BEST OF US."



SECRETARY CHASE APPARENTLY ALWAYS FELT THAT HE WAS A BETTER MAN THAN LINCOLN. HE WANTED TO BE PRESIDENT, AND HIS BRILLIANT DAUGHTER, KATE CHASE, DID MUCH TO FURTHER HIS AMBITIONS BY ENTERTAINING AT HER FATHER'S HOME.

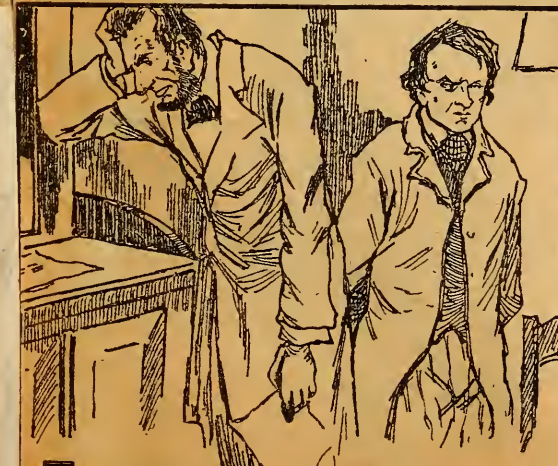


AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM ON SEPTEMBER 17, THE UNION ARMY FAILED TO FOLLOW UP ITS VICTORY. LEE ESCAPED MCCLELLAN PLED THAT HIS HORSES WERE SORE-TONGUED AND FATIGUED. "WILL YOU PARDON ME FOR ASKING," WROTE LINCOLN. "WHAT THE HORSES OF YOUR ARMY HAVE DONE SINCE ANTIETAM THAT FATIGUED ANYTHING?"



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IN DECEMBER THERE WAS A SERIES OF UNION REVERSES. BURNSIDE, WHOM LINCOLN HAD APPOINTED TO RELIEVE MCCLELLAN, WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK. THE PRESIDENT, IN SLIPPERS AND DRESSING GOWN, SAT IN THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE ALL DAY WITH SECRETARY STANTON, READING REPORTS OF THE LOSSES.



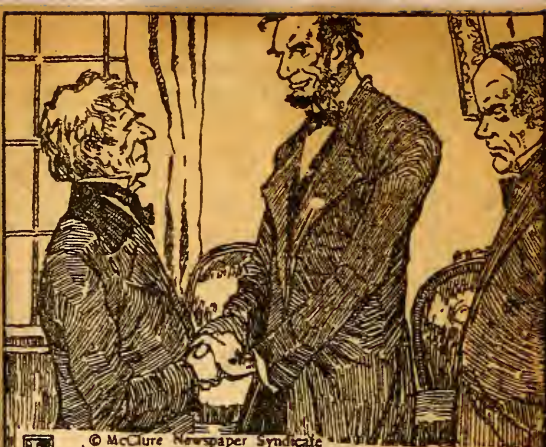
GOVERNOR CURTIN CAME WITH NEWS FROM THE FRONT FOR LINCOLN. "IT'S NOT A BATTLE, IT'S A BUTCHERY," HE SAID TEN THOUSAND KILLED, TWO THOUSAND MISSING! THE HORRIBLE STORY BROKE THE PRESIDENT'S CONTROL. HIS SORROW AND NERVOUS EXCITEMENT ALARMED HIS FRIENDS.



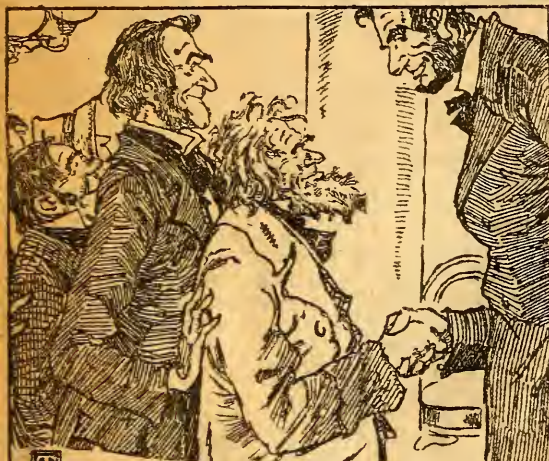
LINCOLN WAS OFTEN SO DISTRESSED BY NEWS FROM THE FRONT THAT HE COULD NOT SLEEP. FREQUENTLY HE DISTRACTED HIMSELF AT NIGHT BY GOING TO THE ROOM WHERE HIS SECRETARIES WERE STILL WORKING AND READING SHAKESPEARE TO THEM.



JUST AT THIS TROUBLOUS TIME SEWARD RESIGNED. BECAUSE A RADICAL GROUP IN CONGRESS CHARGED HIM WITH DOMINATING LINCOLN AND BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILITARY REVERSES. A LITTLE LATER NINE OF THE RADICAL SENATORS, AMONG THEM HIS FRIEND CHARLES SUMNER, CALLED ON LINCOLN WITH THEIR GRIEVANCE. HE MADE THEM TALK IT OVER WITH THE CABINET, AND THEN THEY ACCUSED CHASE, WHO HAD BEEN THEIR CONFIDANT, WITH TALKING DIFFERENTLY IN THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE THAN WHEN HE WAS ALONE WITH THEM. SO CHASE, TOO, SHORTLY RESIGNED.



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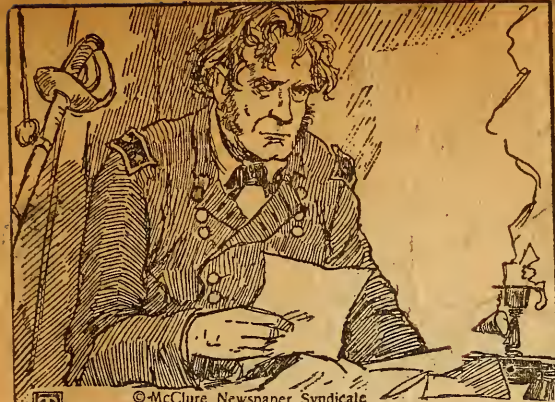
THEN THE PRESIDENT WENT TO HIS OFFICE TO SIGN THE DOCUMENT WHICH SECRETARY SEWARD HAD BROUGHT TO HIS DESK. LINCOLN TOOK UP HIS PEN, DIPPED IT IN INK, AND THEN, AFTER HOLDING IT A MOMENT, DROPPED IT. "I'VE BEEN SHAKING HANDS SINCE NINE, AND MY HAND IS ALMOST PARALYZED," HE SAID. "IF MY HAND TREMBLES, ALL WHO READ THIS SIGNATURE WILL SAY, HE HESITATED. HE TOOK UP THE PEN AGAIN AND FIRMLY WROTE HIS NAME. "THAT WILL DO," HE SAID SMILINGLY.



FOR MONTHS AFTER SIGNING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION LINCOLN HAD TO EXPLAIN IT. HE POINTED OUT TO HIS CRITICS AND QUESTIONERS THAT IT DID NOT CHANGE THE OBJECT OF THE WAR—WHICH WAS TO PRESERVE THE UNION—RATHER SECURED IT: THAT IS, HE BELIEVED THAT THE TIME HAD COME WHEN THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION DEMANDED THAT THE SLAVES BE FREED.



THREE MEN WHO SAID THEY HAD AN INVENTION THAT WOULD END THE WAR BOTHERED THE PRESIDENT WITH THEIR PERSEVERENCE. HE GOT RID OF THEM BY TELLING THEM THE STORY OF A SMALL BOY REQUIRED TO RECITE A CHAPTER OF THE BIBLE EVERY DAY TO THE CLERGYMAN. THE BOY COULD NOT REMEMBER THE NAMES OF SHADRACH, MESHACH AND ABEDENEGO. HE WAS GIVEN ONE MORE DAY TO LEARN THEM. NEXT DAY THE CLERGYMAN SAID: "WHO WERE PUT INTO THE FIERY FURNACE?" "OH, HERE COMES THOSE THREE INFERNAL BORES," SAID THE BOY. "I WISH THE DEVIL HAD THEM." THE THREE MEN DID NOT BOTHER THE PRESIDENT AGAIN.



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THE UNION ARMY SUFFERED DISASTER AFTER DISASTER. IN JANUARY, 1863, THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER TO RELIEVE GENERAL BURNSIDE. LINCOLN WROTE HOOKER A MOST HELPFUL LETTER OF APPOINTMENT, SUGGESTING HIS FAULTS AND WAYS TO REMEDY THEM. AFTER READING IT, HOOKER SAID, ALMOST WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES: "THOUGH I THINK HE WAS HARDER ON ME THAN I DESERVED, I WILL SAY THAT I LOVE THE MAN WHO WROTE IT"



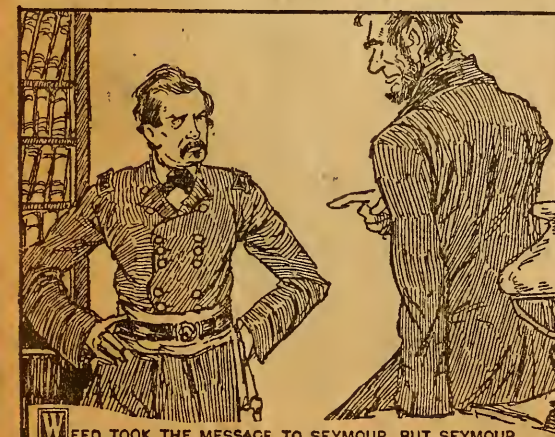
THROUGH ALL THESE BUSY TIMES, LINCOLN TOOK RELAXATION IN A DAILY DRIVE. HE WAS MUCH ANNOYED WHEN IT WAS DECIDED BY HIS CABINET THAT HE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CAVALRY GUARD.



ON MAY 2, 3, AND 4, AT CHANCELLORSVILLE, THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SUFFERED ANOTHER DEFEAT. LINCOLN WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE NEWS. WITH HANDS CLASPED BEHIND HIS NECK HE WALKED UP AND DOWN THE ROOM, MUTTERING, "WHAT WILL THE COUNTRY SAY? WHAT WILL IT SAY?"



LINCOLN NOW FELT THAT HE HAD FAILED THE COUNTRY. HE WAS READY TO AID THE DEMOCRATS IF THEY WOULD UNITE TO SAVE THE UNION. IT SEEMED TO HIM THAT HORATIO SEYMOUR, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, MIGHT BE THE MAN FOR THE JOB. LINCOLN SENT FOR THURLOW WEED AND ASKED HIM TO GO TO SEYMOUR AND PROMISE HIM LINCOLN'S SUPPORT IF HE WOULD RUN FOR PRESIDENT, "AS THE HEAD OF A GREAT UNION PARTY."



WEEED TOOK THE MESSAGE TO SEYMOUR, BUT SEYMOUR SPOILED HIS OWN CHANCES. INSTEAD OF APPEALING TO THE COUNTRY FOR SUPPORT IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE UNION HE ARRANGED THE EFFORTS THE REPUBLICANS WERE MAKING TO SAVE IT. THEN LINCOLN SENT WEED TO APPEAL TO MCCLELLAN TO HEAD A UNION-DEMOCRATIC TICKET, PLEDGED TO PUSH THE UNION CAUSE, BUT MCCLELLAN BACKED OUT. LINCOLN WAS LEFT ALONE WITH HIS HEAVY BURDEN.



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AT THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, AFTER THE PRESIDENT HAD READ DISPATCHES AS THEY CAME IN, HE WOULD GO TO THE MAP ON THE WALL AND WITH HIS FINGERS TRACE OUT THE POSITION OF ALL THE ARMIES. HE WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE WORK IN THE WEST OF ONE OF HIS YOUNG GENERALS WHOM HE HAD NEVER MET—ULYSSES S. GRANT



LINCOLN WAS ALWAYS UNAFFECTED IN THE PRESENCE OF MEN WITH MORE EDUCATION THAN HE HAD. A CERTAIN GENTLEMAN CALLING ON HIM ONE DAY REPEATED TO ANOTHER A LATIN QUOTATION—"WHICH I SUPPOSE YOU ARE BOTH AWARE." SAID LINCOLN. "I DO NOT UNDERSTAND."



REAL SOCIAL LIFE WAS OF THE MOST INFORMAL CHARACTER WHILE THE LINCOLNS WERE IN THE WHITE HOUSE, BECAUSE OF THE WAR. SATURDAY AFTERNOONS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON WERE GIVEN TO PUBLIC RECEPTIONS—TO WHICH EVERYBODY CAME. FOR THESE OCCASIONS MARY LINCOLN PUT HER HUSBAND INTO HIS BEST SUIT, TIED HIS NECKTIE PROPERLY, AND PUT WHITE KID GLOVES ON HIM.



BUT HE ALWAYS LIKED CONTACTS WITH HIS FELLOW MEN OF WHATEVER DEGREE, AND TOOK PARTICULAR PLEASURE IN WELCOMING CHILDREN WHO OCCASIONALLY WANDERED IN TO THESE RECEPTIONS.



LINCOLN LIVED FRUGALLY. AN EGG AND A CUP OF COFFEE IN THE MORNING, BREAD AND A GLASS OF MILK AT NOON, AND A COUPLE OF COURSES AT NIGHT—THESE SATISFIED THE PRESIDENT. WHEN MRS. LINCOLN WAS AWAY HE SELDOM WENT TO THE DINING ROOM, BUT ATE FROM A TRAY AT HIS DESK.



SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES WERE INCLUDED IN THE ROLL CALL OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF 1864. LINCOLN AGREED WITH THOSE WHO THOUGHT THAT THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT SHOULD GO TO A SOUTHERNER, AND MUCH TO HIS SATISFACTION ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE WAS CHOSEN.

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LINCOLN WAS HORRIFIED BY THE STREAMS OF WOUNDED THAT POURED INTO WASHINGTON FROM GRANT'S BATTLEFIELDS. HE KNEW THERE MUST BE MUCH MORE HARD FIGHTING BEFORE VICTORY WAS WON. TWO WEEKS AFTER HIS NOMINATION HE WENT TO GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, AND WAS SATISFIED THAT GRANT WOULD "FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE IF IT TOOK ALL SUMMER."



AS TIME FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF 1864 DREW NEAR, THERE WAS GREAT ACTIVITY IN LINCOLN'S CABINET. MANY OF LINCOLN'S OPPONENTS HAD DECIDED THAT SECRETARY CHASE WOULD MAKE A GOOD PRESIDENT. LINCOLN WAS TOLD THAT CHASE HAD INTRIGUED AGAINST HIM. "I DON'T CARE," ANSWERED LINCOLN, "SO LONG AS HE DOES HIS DUTY AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY."



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SOME OF CHASE'S ILL-ADVISED FRIENDS GOT OUT A PAMPHLET, LABELED "STRICTLY PRIVATE", IN WHICH THEY URGED CHASE FOR PRESIDENT AND VIGOROUSLY CRITICIZED LINCOLN. CHASE, REALIZING THE IMPROPRIETY OF THIS PAMPHLET, AT ONCE WROTE LINCOLN A FRANK LETTER ANNOUNCING HIS CANDIDACY.



GRANT WAS SUGGESTED AS ANOTHER MAN WHO "MIGHT HAVE THE PRESIDENTIAL GRUB GNAWING AT HIM." AS LINCOLN PUT IT. BUT GRANT DISAVOWED ANY DESIRE TO BE PRESIDENT. AND IN FEBRUARY, 1864, HE WAS SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON TO BE MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

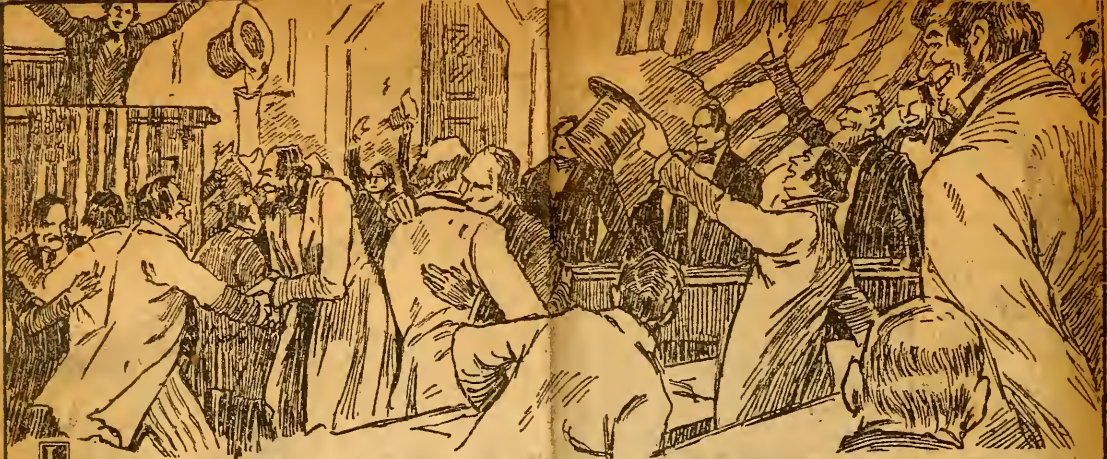


IN MAY, 1864, A GROUP OF RADICALS NOMINATED JOHN C. FREMONT FOR PRESIDENT. THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE PRESENT, OF THE THOUSANDS THAT HAD BEEN EXPECTED. WHEN LINCOLN HEARD OF IT, HE OPENED HIS BIBLE TO SAMUEL AND READ: "AND EVERYONE THAT WAS IN DISTRESS, AND EVERYONE THAT WAS IN DEBT, AND EVERYONE THAT WAS DISCONTENTED, GATHERED THEMSELVES UNTO HIM, AND HE BECAME A CAPTAIN OVER THEM; AND THERE WAS WITH HIM ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED MEN." THUS HE DISMISSED THE AGITATIONS OF HIS ENEMIES.



LINCOLN WAS RENOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS ON JUNE 7, 1864, AT BALTIMORE. WHEN A DELEGATION FROM THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE CAME TO WASHINGTON TO CONGRATULATE HIM ON HIS NOMINATION, HE MADE A FAMOUS REMARK: "I DON'T ALLOW MYSELF TO SUPPOSE THAT EITHER THE CONVENTION OR THE LEAGUE HAVE CONCLUDED TO

DECIDE THAT I AM EITHER THE GREATEST OR BEST MAN IN AMERICA, BUT RATHER THAT THEY HAVE CONCLUDED THAT IT IS NOT BEST TO SWAP HORSES WHILE CROSSING THE RIVER, AND HAVE FURTHER CONCLUDED THAT I AM NOT SO POOR A HORSE THAT THEY MIGHT NOT MAKE A BOTCH OF IT TRYING TO SWAP."



LINCOLN WAS RENOMINATED ON A PLATFORM COMMITTING THE REPUBLICANS TO A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT POSITIVELY PROHIBITING SLAVERY IN THE COUNTRY. MANY OF THE STATES HAD ALREADY ABOLISHED SLAVERY. THE SENATE PASSED THE AMENDMENT WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL JANUARY 31, 1865, THAT THE HOUSE PASSED

THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT. THE VOTE STOOD 119 TO 56. CONGRESSMEN, SENATORS, JUDGES AND THE POPULACE CHEERED AND EMBRACED ONE ANOTHER, ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE AND IN THE VISITORS' GALLERIES. AND, IN HONOR OF THIS "IMMORTAL AND SUBLIME EVENT" THE HOUSE WAS ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.



NO BODY WAS THE NEWS MORE WELCOME THAN TO LINCOLN. TO THE SERENADERS WHO CAME TO CONGRATULATE HIM HE CALLED THE AMENOMENT A "KING'S CURE—FOR ALL EVILS."

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LINCOLN DID NOT LIVE TO SEE THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY ALL THE STATES, THOUGH HE HAD NO DOUBT THAT THIS WOULD BE DONE. FROM NOW ON HE GAVE CLOSE STUDY TO THE PROBLEM OF TRAINING THE NEWLY EMANCIPATED SLAVES FOR INDEPENDENT LIFE.



ONE MORNING TAD INVESTED ALL HIS SAVINGS IN THE STOCK OF AN OLD WOMAN WHO SOLD GINGERBREAD NEAR

THE TREASURY BUILDING. HE MADE THE GOVERNMENT CARPENTER GIVE HIM A BOARD AND SOME TRESTLES, WHICH HE SET UP IN THE PORTE COCHERE OF THE WHITE HOUSE. ON THIS COUNTER HE DISPLAYED HIS GINGERBREAD. EVERY OFFICE SEEKER WHO ENTERED THE WHITE HOUSE THAT DAY BOUGHT FROM HIM, TILL HE HAD SOLD ALL HIS WARES AND FILLED HIS POCKETS AND HAT WITH MONEY.



LINCOLN'S RELATIONS WITH THE SOLDIERS WERE ALWAYS FRIENDLY. CAPT. DERICKSON OF COMPANY K, WHICH GUARDED THE WHITE HOUSE FROM SEPTEMBER, 1862, TO THE END OF THE WAR, WAS OFTEN THE PRESIDENT'S GUEST AT AN EARLY BREAKFAST. HE FREQUENTLY FOUND THE PRESIDENT, BIBLE IN HAND, WHEN HE WENT IN. THE PRESIDENT WOULD GO ON READING ALOUD, COMMENTING AS HE READ.



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ON ONE OF LINCOLN'S FREQUENT VISITS TO THE MILITARY HOSPITALS HE MET A PENNSYLVANIAN CONVALESCENT WHO WAS SIX FEET FOUR INCHES TALL. THE PRESIDENT LOOKED AT HIM IN AMAZEMENT AND FINALLY SAID, "HELLO, COMRADE. DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOUR FEET GET COLD?"



LINCOLN PARDONED MANY AN OFFENDER BECAUSE HIS WIFE OR MOTHER CAME TO HIM ASKING FOR CLEMENCY. BUT OCCASIONALLY SOME WOMAN CAME ALONG WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF HIS KINDNESS. ONCE THE YOUNG, STATUESQUE AND



BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF AN OLD COLONEL FROM CONNECTICUT WHO HAD SOME GRIEVANCE, CAME SWEEPING INTO LINCOLN'S OFFICE, FELL ON HER KNEES, CAUGHT HIM AROUND THE LEGS, AND BEGAN IN AN IMPASSIONED MANNER TO URGE HER CLAIM. "WHEN," AS LINCOLN SAID IN DESCRIBING THE SCENE, "WHO SHOULD COME INTO THE ROOM BUT MARY LINCOLN, AND A PRETTY MESS WE HAD OF IT." MRS. LINCOLN ORDERED THE WOMAN OUT OF THE HOUSE, AND LINCOLN TOLD THE SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT TO "GET THAT LONG-LEGGED WOMAN BACK TO CONNECTICUT OR NEVER ASK A FAVOR OF ME AGAIN."



LAD LINCOLN WAS A DEVOTED COMPANION OF HIS FATHER. HE OFTEN RODE ON A PONY BESIDE THE PRESIDENT BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE SOLDIERS' HOME, WHERE LINCOLN LIVED IN THE SUMMER.



HE WAS A WILLFUL, BUSY AND UNCONTROLLABLE CHILD, WHO GAVE HIS TUTOR'S MUCH TROUBLE. HE THOUGHT LITTLE OF ONE WHO DID NOT FLY KITES WITH HIM ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWNS.

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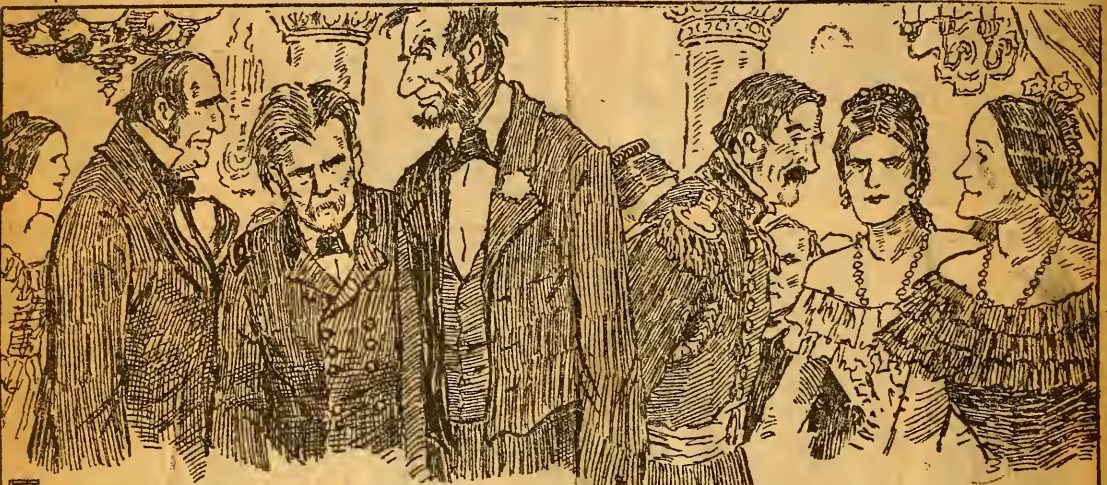


BETWEEN HIS RE-ELECTION AND HIS SECOND INAUGURATION, LINCOLN HAD A TROUBLED WINTER, DISSATISFACTION IN THE CABINET, IN CONGRESS, IN THE COUNTRY. ON MARCH 4, 1865, HE DROVE QUIETLY, IN HIS OPEN TWO-HORSE BAROUCHE, LITTLE TAD BY HIS SIDE, FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL FOR THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY. EVERYBODY WHO SAW HIM SAID HIS FACE SEEMED THAT OF A MAN INSPIRED. HE HAD NO MILITARY ESCORT. ONLY CIVILIANS ON HORSE-BACK, LONG YELLOW SCARFS OVER THEIR SHOULDERS, SURROUNDED HIM.



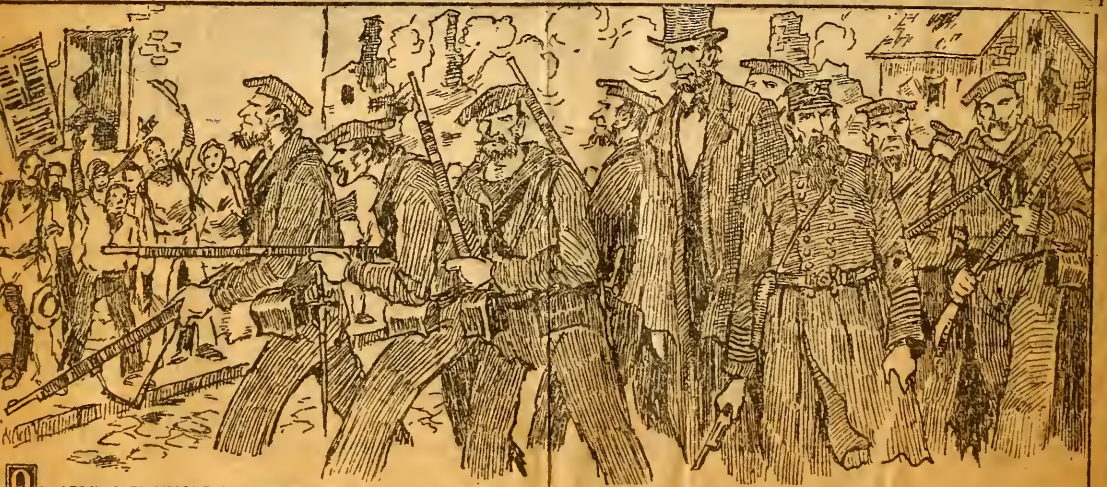
IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT GENERAL BAKER, HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE, TOLD LINCOLN THAT HE HAD INFORMATION OF THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE. "WHY DO THEY WANT TO KILL ME?" SAID LINCOLN PHILOSOPHICALLY. "THEY ARE RUNNING THE RISK OF GETTING A WORSE PRESIDENT THAN I AM."

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A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOLLOWED THE INAUGURATION, THE GROUNDS AS WELL AS THE HOUSE ITSELF BEING CROWDED TO CAPACITY. THE MARINE BAND PLAYED DURING THE RECEPTION, BUT NOBODY WAS ELABORATELY DRESSED—

THE WAR WAS STILL TOO SERIOUS A MATTER TO PERMIT DISPLAY. MR. LINCOLN, DRESSED ALL IN BLACK, WITH WHITE KID GLOVES AND A WHITE FLOWER IN HIS BUTTONHOLE, "LOOKING AS IF HE WOULD GIVE ANYTHING TO BE SOMEWHERE ELSE," RECEIVED THE ENDLESS LINES OF PEOPLE.



ON APRIL 3 RICHMOND WAS ABANDONED BY THE DOOMED CONFEDERATE ARMY, WHICH RETREATED TO THE SOUTH. LINCOLN, WITH ADMIRAL PORTER, AND A GUARD OF A DOZEN SAILORS, WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE CITY ON HIS BOAT, THE RIVER QUEEN. THEY LANDED NEAR LIBBY PRISON AND WALKED

THROUGH THE STRICKEN CITY, STILL PARTLY IN FLAMES. THE PRESIDENT WAS AT ONCE SURROUNDED BY CROWDS OF SULLEN WHITES AND ENTHUSIASTIC NEGROES, WHO PRESSED FORWARD WITH BLESSINGS ON THEIR LIPS TO SEE THEIR DELIVERER.



LINCOLN'S VISIT TO CITY POINT ON HIS BOAT, THE RIVER QUEEN—IN SPITE OF THE DANGER OF HIS RASH TRIP TO THE ABANDONED CITY OF RICHMOND—WAS THE BEST VACATION HE HAD HAD SINCE HE BECAME PRESIDENT. HE MADE THE SMALL BOAT HIS HEADQUARTERS, AND THERE MET THE UNION LEADERS WHO COULD GET TO HIM. HE WAS OFTEN TO BE SEEN LAUGHING AND JOKING ON THE DECK, LITTLE TAD BY HIS SIDE.

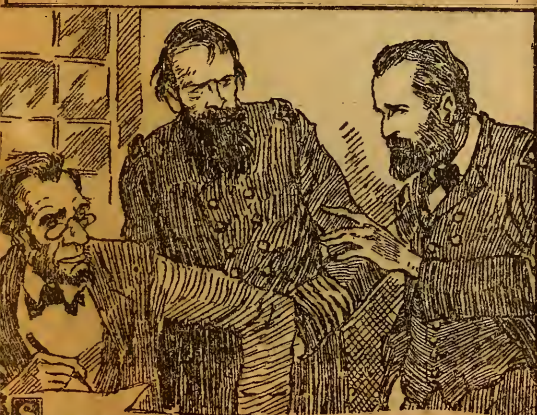
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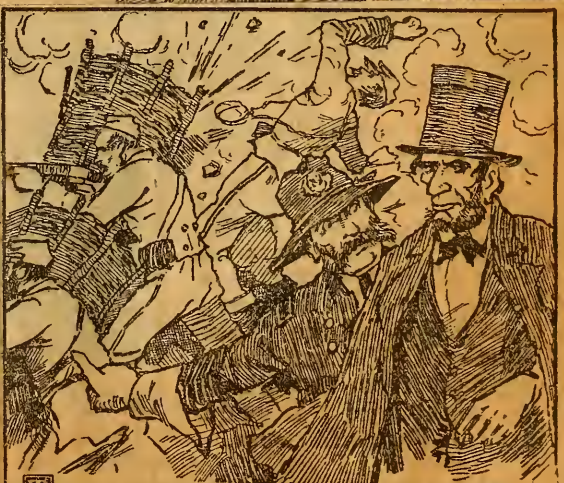
LINCOLN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 8, A LITTLE EARLIER THAN HE HAD EXPECTED. MR. SEWARD HAD HAD A SERIOUS ACCIDENT, AND THE PRESIDENT FELT THAT HE SHOULD BE NEAR HIS SECRETARY OF STATE.



THE PRESIDENT SPENT THE WHOLE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 9 WITH SECRETARY SEWARD. ON THAT DAY CAME THE NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER, AND THESE TWO WHO HAD SUFFERED SO MUCH TOGETHER NOW EXULTED TOGETHER.



SHORTLY AFTER HIS SECOND INAUGURATION, LINCOLN BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE END OF THE WAR WAS IN SIGHT. WISHING TO BE WITH THE ARMY AT THE END HE WENT TO GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS AT CITY POINT, ON THE JAMES RIVER. HE TALKED WITH GRANT, AND WITH ADMIRAL PORTER, WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF THE RIVER, OF THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THE TERMS OF SURRENDER AS EASY AS POSSIBLE, INSISTING THAT THE MEN SHOULD BE ALLOWED THEIR HORSES AND ARMS, SO THAT THEY COULD RETURN AT ONCE TO WORK.



THE PRESIDENT WAS CURIOUS ABOUT THE LIFE THE SOLDIERS HAD BEEN LEADING, AND HE MADE HIS WAY ALMOST UNATTENDED ABOUT THE FORTIFICATIONS AT PETERSBURG, EVEN EXPOSING HIMSELF TO DANGER, MUCH TO THE ALARM OF THE OFFICERS.

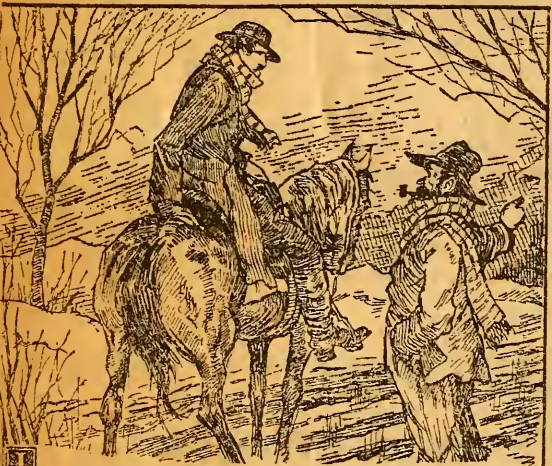
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FROM THE TIME OF LINCOLN'S FIRST NOMINATION THERE HAD BEEN THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE. AMONG THOSE PLOTTING TO AD THE SOUTH WAS A BRILLIANT, WAYWARD YOUNG ACTOR, JOHN WILKES BOOTH. HE WAS A MARYLANDER, AND HAD BEEN BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED WHEN HIS NATIVE STATE DID NOT GO WITH THE SOUTH. ONLY HIS MOTHER'S ENTREATIES HAD KEPT HIM OUT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.



HE DETERMINED TO KIDNAP LINCOLN, CARRY HIM BEHIND THE SOUTHERN LINES, AND HOLD HIM AS A HOSTAGE, SO THAT THE SOUTH COULD DICTATE THE PEACE. IN MAKING HIS PLANS HE STOPPED SEVERAL TIMES AT THE MCHENRY HOUSE AT MEADSVILLE, PA. AFTER ONE OF HIS VISITS THERE THE HOUSEKEEPER NOTICED, SCRATCHED ON THE WINDOW PANE: "ABE LINCOLN DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST 13, 1864 BY THE EFFECTS OF POISON."



IN DECEMBER, 1864, BOOTH WENT TO WASHINGTON. HE WAS THERE FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS, MAKING PLANS FOR THE KIDNAPPING. HE MADE MANY JOURNEYS OVER THE ROUTE HE MEANT TO TAKE IN GETTING LINCOLN OUT OF WASHINGTON, AND ARRANGED WITH HIS CONFEDERATES TO HELP HIM ALONG THE WAY. © McClure Newspaper Syndicate



BUT HIS PLANS WENT WRONG. ON A NIGHT IN JANUARY, WHEN BOOTH WOULD HAVE KIDNAPED LINCOLN FROM A THEATER, THE PRESIDENT DID NOT APPEAR. BOOTH MIGHT HAVE SHOT LINCOLN WHEN HE STOOD ONLY A FEW FEET FROM HIM LISTENING TO THE SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS, BUT HE STILL THOUGHT ONLY OF KIDNAPPING. IT WAS NOT UNTIL NEWS CAME OF LEE'S SURRENDER—KIDNAPPING WOULD THEN DO NO GOOD, SINCE THE SOUTH HAD GIVEN IN—THAT BOOTH SERIOUSLY CONTEMPLATED ASSASSINATION.



WITH THE IDEA OF ASSASSINATION FIXED IN HIS MIND, BOOTH LEARNED THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS GOING TO FORD'S THEATER ON THE EVENING OF FRIDAY, APRIL 14. HE MADE HIS PLANS QUICKLY, FIRST VISITING THE BOX THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY WAS TO OCCUPY, AND FIXING A SPECIAL BAR IN THE DOOR, THAT HE MIGHT LOCK IT AFTER HE HAD ENTERED.



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THEN HE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ATTACKS ON OTHER IMPORTANT MEN, VISITED HIS CONFEDERATES, AND ARRANGED THAT A HORSE SHOULD BE AT THE REAR OF THE THEATER, READY FOR HIS ESCAPE WHEN THE TERRIBLE DEED WAS DONE.



BOOOTH RETURNED TO WASHINGTON ON THE DAY OF LEE'S SURRENDER TO GRANT—WHICH MEANT THE END OF THE WAR—HIS PLANS MADE TO ASSASSINATE LINCOLN. WITH PAYNE, ONE OF HIS CONFEDERATES, HE LISTENED ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 11 TO LINCOLN'S LAST SPEECH, MADE BY THE PRESIDENT FROM A WINDOW OF THE WHITE HOUSE. LINCOLN ANNOUNCED HIS RECONSTRUCTION POLICY IN A SPEECH FILLED WITH HOPE FOR THE FUTURE. HE REFERRED TO THE RADICAL

DEMAND THAT THE FRANCHISE SHOULD BE AT ONCE EXTENDED TO THE COLORED MEN OF LOUISIANA. "I WOULD MYSELF PREFER," HE SAID, "THAT IT WAS CONFERRED ON THE VERY INTELLIGENT AND THOSE WHO SERVED IN OUR CAUSE AS SOLDIERS." BOOTH, INFURIATED BY THESE WORDS, URGED PAYNE TO SHOOT THE PRESIDENT ON THE SPOT, BUT PAYNE REFUSED. "THAT'S THE LAST SPEECH HE WILL EVER MAKE," MUTTERED BOOTH.



THE LAST DAY OF LINCOLN'S LIFE WAS A HAPPY ONE. WHILE THE FAMILY WERE AT BREAKFAST HIS SON, CAPTAIN

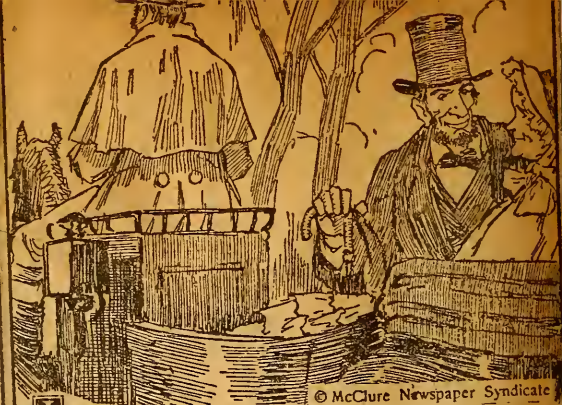
ROBERT, WHO HAD BEEN ON GRANT'S STAFF, CAME IN UNEXPECTEDLY, AND THERE WAS A JOYFUL REUNION.



YOUNG CAPTAIN LINCOLN SHOWED HIS FATHER A PICTURE OF ROBERT E. LEE. LINCOLN STUDIED IT FOR A LONG TIME. IT'S A GOOD FACE," HE SAID, "THE FACE OF A NOBLE-HEARTED MAN." HE SEEMED TO FEEL STRONGLY THE NECESSITY OF DEALING GENTLY WITH THE WHOLE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION. © McClure Newspaper Syndicate

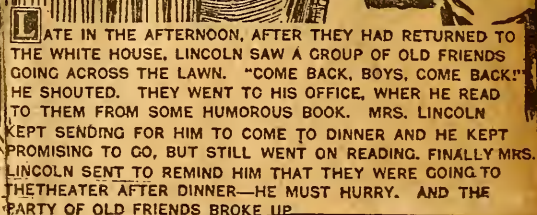


LATER ON HE HAD A CALL FROM GENERAL A. J. CRESSWELL. "THERE ARE WORSE MEN THAN JEFFERSON DAVIS," SAID LINCOLN, "AND I WISH I COULD SEE SOME WAY BY WHICH HE AND THE PEOPLE LIKE HIM WILL LET US GET HIM OVER. HOWEVER, WE WILL KEEP ON, GETTING THEM OUT OF IT ONE AT A TIME."



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IN THE AFTERNOON THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE WENT FOR A DRIVE. YEARS AFTERWARD MRS. LINCOLN TOLD HOW THE PRESIDENT SAID TO HER ON THAT DRIVE, "MARY, WE HAVE HAD A HARD TIME OF IT SINCE WE CAME TO WASHINGTON; BUT THE WAR IS OVER AND WITH GOD'S BLESSING WE MAY HOPE FOR FOUR YEARS OF PEACE AND HAPPINESS, AND THEN WE WILL GO BACK TO ILLINOIS, AND PASS THE REST OF OUR LIVES IN QUIET."



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A LITTLE BEFORE TEN O'CLOCK BOOTH, LEAVING HIS HORSE IN CHARGE OF A CALL-BOY BEHIND THE THEATER, WENT TO A LITTLE PASSAGE LEADING TO THE PRESIDENT'S BOX. HE SHOWED HIS CARD TO A SERVANT IN ATTENDANCE THERE, AND WAS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PASSAGE.



BOOOTH STEPPED QUIETLY INTO THE LITTLE PASSAGE-WAY BEHIND THE PRESIDENTIAL BOX, CLOSED THE DOOR, AND FASTENED IT WITH THE WOODEN BAR HE HAD MADE READY. A SECOND DOOR LED FROM THE PASSAGE INTO THE BOX. INTO

THIS HE HAD BORED A HOLE THROUGH WHICH HE MIGHT FIRE IF HE COULD NOT GET THE DOOR OPEN. BOOTH NOW SILENTLY OPENED THIS DOOR AND WITH A KNIFE IN ONE HAND, A PISTOL IN THE OTHER, SLIPPED INTO THE BOX.



AS BOOTH PUSHED INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL BOX, BRANDISHING A KNIFE IN ONE HAND, HE PUT A PISTOL TO THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD AND FIRED. LINCOLN HARDLY MOVED. HIS HEAD DROOPED FORWARD A LITTLE, AND HE REMAINED QUIETLY SLUMPED DOWN IN HIS CHAIR. THERE WAS A SHARP WOMAN'S CRY AS MRS. LINCOLN TURNED TO HER HUSBAND.



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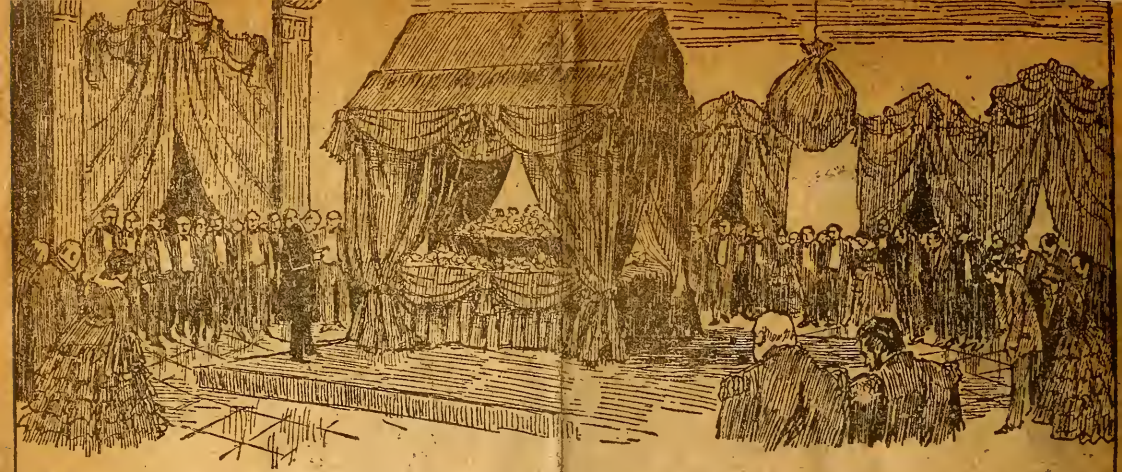
MAJOR RATHBONE SPRANG UP TO GRAPPLE WITH BOOTH, AND RECEIVED A SEVERE CASH FROM THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE, RUSHING FORWARD. BOOTH LEAPED OVER ON THE RAILING OF THE BOX. HIS SPUR CAUGHT IN THE FLAG THAT DRAPED THE FRONT OF THE BOX, AND HE FELL TO THE STAGE, THE TORN FLAG CLINGING TO HIS SPUR.



IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT HE HAD BROKEN HIS LEG IN HIS FALL, BOOTH PULLED HIMSELF UP, BRANDISHING HIS KNIFE, AND SHOUTED "SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS." THEN HE RUSHED ACROSS THE STAGE AND DISAPPEARED, FOLLOWED BY SHOUTS OF "STOP HIM!" "HE HAS SHOT THE PRESIDENT," AND OTHER CRIES OF ALARM FROM THE EXCITED AUDIENCE.

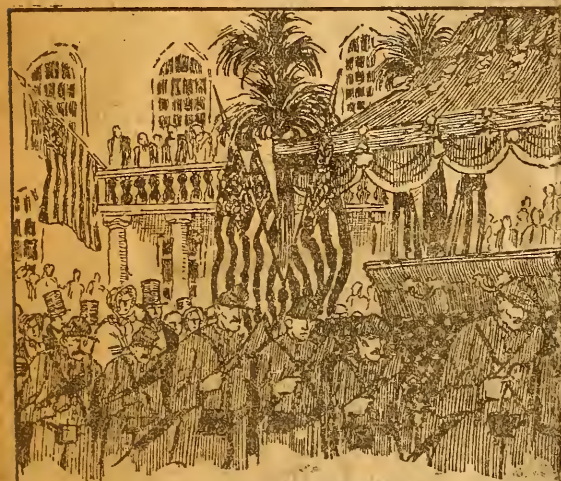


BOOOTH RAN THROUGH THE FAMILIAR PASSAGES OF THE THEATER TO THE ALLEY BEHIND IT, DRAGGING HIS PAINFULLY BROKEN LEG. HE LEAPED TO HIS HORSE, KICKED IT, CURSED THE BOY WHO WAS HOLDING IT, AND GALLOPED AWAY INTO THE NIGHT.



TWO HOURS AFTER HIS DEATH THE BODY OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT, WRAPPED IN AN AMERICAN FLAG, WAS BORNE TO THE WHITE HOUSE THROUGH THE HUSHED STREETS, ALREADY

DRAPED IN BLACK, WITH FLAGS AT HALF MAST. ON APRIL 19 SERVICES WERE HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND THEN BEGAN LINCOLN'S LONG LAST JOURNEY HOME TO SPRINGFIELD.



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WHEREVER THE FUNERAL TRAIN STOPPED, IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIALS WERE OBSERVED. IN NEW YORK, AS IN OTHER CITIES, THE GRIEF-STRICKEN CITIZENS ORGANIZED A FUNERAL PARADE.



MEANWHILE, THE HALF-CRAZED MAN WHO HAD PLUNGED THE WHOLE COUNTRY INTO GRIEF, THE ASSASSIN-BOOTH, DESPAIRING, STARVING, SUFFERING TORTURES FROM HIS UNTENDED BROKEN LEG, HID IN A PINE THICKET NEAR WASHINGTON WATCHING FOR A CHANCE TO CROSS THE POTOMAC INTO VIRGINIA.



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AT LAST, ON MAY 27, LINCOLN WAS BURIED AT OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. EVERYTHING THAT MEN COULD DO TO SHOW GRIEF, TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF ONE WHO

WAS MORE TO THEM THAN A GREAT LEADER, WHO WAS A NEIGHBOR, A FRIEND, HAD BEEN DONE. LINCOLN HAD "COME HOME," AND THERE HE HAD FOUND AT LAST WHAT LIFE HAD EVER DENIED HIM—PEACE AND REST.



A GREAT BODY OF UNION SOLDIERS HUNTED BOOTH, AND FINALLY, ON APRIL 25, AS LINCOLN'S BODY LAY IN STATE IN NEW YORK, SHOT HIM TO DEATH IN A BURNING BARN WHERE HE HAD TAKEN REFUGE WHEN HIS PURSUERS HAD FINALLY TRAILED HIM DOWN AND SURROUNDED HIM. WHEN THE COUNTRY LEARNED THAT THE TERRIBLE ASSASSINATION HAD BEEN THE WORK OF ONE HALF-CRAZED MAN, NOT IN ANY WAY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEELING OF THE SOUTH, ANGER AND HATRED AGAINST THE RECENTLY RECOVERED SOUTH GAVE WAY TO A DESIRE TO CARRY OUT LINCOLN'S POLICIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

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|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
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